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Soviet Union

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UN DELEGATE PRESENTS NUCLEAR TEST BAN RESOLUTION

LD191038 Moscow TASS in English 1010 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets reports:

The Soviet delegation has officially presented a draft resolution "On an Immediate End and a Ban on Nuclear Arms Tests" for consideration of the First Committee, which discusses political and security questions, including disarmament.

Oleg Troyanovsky, the permanent representative of the USSR at the United Nations, emphasized that the essence of the latest Soviet initiative was to take immediately a big practical step towards reduction of the nuclear threat in a direction where all necessary preconditions already existed for this. For their realisation all that is required is the political will of the states concerned.

The Soviet representative recalled that tri-lateral talks on this problem were suspended following a unilateral decision of the United States. Refusing their resumption, the present administration for about one year and a half said that it was "studying the problem." This study ended with the United States President announcing the decision not to resume the Soviet-American-British talks at all.

The chairman of the committee, Victor James Gbeho (Ghana) emphasized the dangerous nature of the continuing growth of international tension. The problem of limiting nuclear weapons, he emphasized, was highly topical. World opinion is increasingly realising the serious threat of the unleashing of nuclear war. Evidence of this is precisely the mounting anti-war movement in many regions of the world.

The representative of Mexico, Alfonso Garcia Robles, welcomed the decision of the Soviet Union to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. According to the Mexican delegate, this commitment of the USSR, proclaimed in Leonid Brezhnev's message to the second special disarmament session of the United Nations General Assembly, has been the most significant event of this forum.

The Mexican representative quoted a statement by a group of distinguished American political leaders who stressed the danger of a refusal to ban nuclear arms tests. Washington's position calls in question the sincerity of the intention of the United States at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and at other talks, he said. The Mexican representative also spoke in favour of a nuclear arms freeze.

U.S. PLANS TO 'MILITARIZE' SPACE CRITICIZED

LD182050 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 18 Oct 82

["Peaceful Cooperation Instead of Militarization" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- TASS commentator Yevgeniy Kiselev writes:

To us outer space is in the first place a theatre of military operations, Lieutenant-General R. Henry, deputy chief of the U.S. Space Command, cynically boasted. The military strategy of the USA is based on criminal plans of spreading the arms race to one more medium -- outer space. The U.S. President has recently declared a new military outer space policy of the USA, which provides for the implementation of various programmes for the militarization of outer space within a common framework. It is planned to increase appropriations on these aims from the present 6.4 billion dollars to 14 billion dollars in the 1988 fiscal year. That is more than to double it over a period of six years!

The point at issue in the plans and programmes of the Reagan administration is the creation of new space means of mass extermination, including the laser weapon, guidance satellites, "killer satellites" and laser ray weapons. Many billions of dollars are appropriated for each programme, a time-table has been set, those responsible for their implementation have been named, units are formed for outer space warfare, a special Space Command has been set up under the U.S. Air Force Department.

Edward Teller, "the father of the American hydrogen bomb", has recently briefed President Reagan on the idea of developing another "revolutionary" weapon to destroy satellites and rockets. A new wave of war hysteria is being whipped up in the USA with the aim of proving to the American taxpayer "the need" to deploy various systems of space weapons.

But nevertheless increasing numbers of reasonable Americans, realizing the danger stemming from the Pentagon's plans to the entire mankind resolutely declare against the militarization of the cosmos. Almost 900 researchers of the jet motion laboratory in Pasadena (California), including persons who once had taken part in designing the first American atomic bomb, published in the newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES an appeal for putting an end to the production of nuclear weapons, and protesting against the space warfare being prepared by the Pentagon generals. Professor Hans Bethe of Cornell University, who participated in designing the first atomic bomb, said that there are already more than 10,000 strategic nuclear warheads in the arsenal of the USA and therefore the Pentagon's insane plans for a militarization of outer space are absolutely nonsensical. Instead Washington would be well-advised to pursue a policy of a quest for agreed political decisions with the Soviet Union, proceeding from the premise that neither of the sides will gain from the extremely expensive and dangerous arms race, the scientist stressed.

Speaking on a military breakthrough into outer space, which is planned by Washington, USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko told the current U.N. General Assembly session on October 2 that an effort should be made to prevent the weapons race from spreading to the infinite outer space. For a number of years now the Soviet Union has been seeking the conclusion of an international treaty banning the deployment in outer space of weapons of any types. The vast expanses of outer space shall be only an arena for peaceful cooperation between states.

INF DELEGATIONS HOLD PLENARY MEETING 19 OCT

LD191132 Moscow TASS in English 1110 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Geneva October 19 TASS -- The delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States have conferred in a plenary session at the talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe here today.

NATO CONFERENCE ON ARMS PLANNING ENDS WORK

LD191028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] A conference of the chiefs of government arms planning and manufacturing services of NATO members is to end at NATO headquarters in Brussels today. The meeting has been held at a time when the Pentagon and the bloc's military and political leaders are exerting very strong pressure on West European countries to force them to increase their already enormously large military spending. U.S. pressure on its allies is accompanied by a campaign to fan up an open anti-Soviet psychosis and false assertions that NATO armed forces are lagging behind those of the Warsaw Treaty.

MOSCOW DECRIES U.S. STATEMENTS ON USSR ARMS

LD182346 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] In an interview with the TIME newspaper in (?Cairo), the U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger has claimed that the Soviet Union continued to (?build) its SS-20 medium-range missiles at a rate of one every 5 days and that at present there are over 340 of them. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev.

Last March Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev announced a unilateral Soviet freeze on the deployment of its medium-range missiles, known in the West as SS-20's. Moreover, the USSR has said no such missiles are to be deployed east of the Urals, from where they could strike targets in Western Europe. Since March, Soviet leaders and ranking military officials have repeatedly stressed that the USSR not only has not increased the number of its medium-range missiles but has reduced a certain number of them. But still both American and NATO officials continue to tell the press and other media outlets in the West that the Soviet Union is violating its own commitment.

Thus Western claims have it that in the past 6 months or so, the number of these missiles has jumped from around 300 to 340. It looks like figures are given at random. No evidence is provided to support these allegations. The only argument appears to be that what the West says is always true, while what the Soviets say is propaganda. This technique of brainwashing the Western public is rather primitive, but American officials have more trust in it than in any other. Keep saying something very simple 365 days of the year and chances are people will remember it.

On October 11 the VOA said that Anatoliy Shcharanskiy was accused of treason by the Soviet authorities despite the fact that the then President Carter declared Shcharanskiy had no connections with the American Government. Do you see my point? When an American president says something, it's supposed to be the truth. Washington is in a rush to deploy 572 medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe even without waiting till they are properly tested. To justify this rush, and in fact the policy of breaking the existing military balance in Europe, U.S. officials accused the USSR of breaking its own pledges.

It's hardly accidental that yet another falsification of the Soviet policy was made by Caspar Weinberger in an interview with an Italian newspaper. Italy is one of the five West European nations where American cruise missiles are to be deployed.

U.S. 'RIGHTWING' ATTACK ON ANTIWAR TREND CITED

LD182326 Moscow TASS in English 2308 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Washington October 18 TASS -- The American public is indignant at the attempts of the ultra-rightist circles in the USA at calumniating and compromising the anti-war movement which is gaining momentum in the USA.

Senator Denton, who is notorious as a diehard reactionary has lashed out the other day against the anti-war organizations of the USA, alleging that the campaign for freezing nuclear arsenals, which has assumed a national scale, is inspired by..."Soviet agents". That reactionary has already blacklisted 42 organizations in an attempt to revive in the USA the times of "witch-hunting". On that list are the influential American Committee on East-West Accord, the American Friends service committee, the Arms Control Association and others. The former soldier who is responsible for the murder of children and women in Vietnam has listed among the "enemies of America" such prominent American diplomats known to come out from realistic positions as George Ball, Averell Harriman, George Kennan, Donald McHenry, well-known political figures of the country former Senators William Fulbright and George McGovern. He listed among "agents of Moscow" even -- ...former CIA Director William Colby.

William Kincaid, executive director of the Arms Control Association, described these slanderous claims as "absurd". Among the leadership of our organization, he said, are people, who held high government posts for many years.

The tactics of the times of McCarthyism chosen by the heir to the mad senator, has been condemned by prominent American political figure, former Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Paul Warnke. Senator Denton, he stressed, is spreading "subversive" ideas. Contrary to his allegations taking part in the anti-war movement in the USA are people, who more deeply than ever before realize their responsibility. They declare for mutual and verifiable measures aimed atlessening the threat of nuclear war. The senator simply does not care about the aspirations of his own people.

The White House remains deaf to the aspirations of millions of Americans. None other than President Reagan himself declared in his recent speech in the town of Columbus that massive anti-war demonstrations in the country are allegedly inspired by those who wish to weaken America.

In whipping up the fresh slanderous campaign about the "intrigues of Moscow", points out former high-ranking State Department official Hodding Carter, they in Washington wish to divert the attention of the American Administration, cannot cope, in particular the economic problems.

This malicious campaign is also designed to camouflage the aggressive preparations by the Reagan administration which is building up the arms race. As is known, in the 1983 fiscal year alone it has planned to appropriate 263 billion dollars for the Pentagon. This course of unbridled arms race, Hodding Carter stresses, increases the probability of thermonuclear war breaking out, whose danger is increasingly clearly realized by millions of Americans.

PRAVDA REPORTS NO-FIRST-USE FORUM IN NEW YORK

PM131145 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 82 p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent A. Tolkunov: "Defending the Cause of Peace"]

[Text] New York, 7 Oct -- At the entrance to the vast auditorium of the New York Ethics Society a young woman hands out programs for a conference on "The Renunciation of First Use of Nuclear Weapons." This political discussion had been prepared by the U.S. public organization the Council for a Viable Peace.

The first to address the conference is G. Smith, a specialist in nuclear strategy. He headed the U.S. delegation to the SALT talks in 1969-1972.

"Many scientists and specialists," he told the audience, "warn of the catastrophic consequences of the preemptive nuclear strike doctrine. The Soviet Union has been the leader in protecting the world against the nuclear threat. During the second UN special session on disarmament a message from L.I. Brezhnev was read out in which his country undertook to renounce first use of nuclear weapons. I would like to hear a similar statement from the White House. This dual undertaking would serve the cause of peace and the consolidation of security and trust among peoples and countries."

A former participant in the talks, L. Uhler, says:

"People have come to power in our country who think only in terms of force and who are trying to drive the Russians into a corner and achieve concessions unacceptable to them. But as someone who took part in those talks I can tell you that the Soviet Union will never do that. So we are deadlocked. Many people are forming the impression that the administration is doing this deliberately in order to fuel militarist hysteria still further."

The same was said, with alarm, in a talk with your correspondent by one of the initiators of the nationwide campaign to freeze nuclear arsenals, R. Forsberg, director of the Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies:

"Only under pressure from the powerful antinuclear movement has the White House been obliged to embark on talks with your country. However, it has put forward conditions unacceptable to you. It is absolutely obvious that they disrupt the existing balance."

Those taking part in the conference sharply criticized the plans elaborated by the Pentagon for waging "limited" or "protracted" nuclear wars and plans to modernize U.S. nuclear weapons in Europe.

This hall, filled to overflowing with people of different ages, professions and religious views from New England, Utah, California, North Carolina and other states, reflects as in a prism all anxious America and the aspirations of millions and millions of Americans who are demanding the elimination of the threat of nuclear war and the curbing of the arms race. That is why the White House's dangerous militarist course is being denounced increasingly loudly and resolutely.

HISTORIAN STRESSES NEED FOR WORLD COMMUNIST UNITY

LD191058 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 19 Oct 82

["On the Basis of the Principles of Internationalism" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- Nowadays, at a time of the global confrontation of two worlds, the world of capitalism and the world of socialism, the fundamental Marxist-Leninist principles stressing the need of a class-based, internationalist approach to any problems of the revolutionary movement entirely hold true, Academician Isaak Mints writes in PRAVDA today. Practice shows that the attempts to "strengthen" the positions of a proletarian party by smearing the activities of other detachments of the communist movement, weakening international contacts and replacing them with a relationship with patently reactionary, anti-communist forces, though capable of yielding temporary advantage, are bound eventually to do damage to such a party and detract from its political prestige.

The communists, like all the other revolutionary forces, cannot do without closing their ranks on an international scale at a time when imperialism is becoming increasingly aggressive and when multinational monopolies have spread their influence throughout the non-socialist world. The striving to rally together all the forces of anti-communism, including the most despicable terrorist regimes, has made itself felt particularly forcefully since the ascent of the new U.S. Administration.

The anti-Sovieteers and anti-communists are pinning special hopes on splitting up the working people, in particular, with the help of inhuman and reactionary ideas of nationalism and chauvinism, the Soviet scholar stresses.

Given all the diversity of conditions under which the parties making up the world communist movement work and given all the diversity of the tasks tackled by them, proletarian internationalism, substantiated by the founders of scientific communism, was and remains the cornerstone of that movement and a guarantee of its unity. The defence of proletarian internationalism, our party firmly believes, is the sacred duty of every Marxist-Leninist.

The communists have no other interests but the interests of the working class and the other working people. Their revolutionary ideology, Marxism-Leninism, is a concentrated expression of those interests. It is the unity of the communist movement that embodiews the unity of the working class and all the other revolutionary forces of our time, Isaak Mints writes in conclusion. The task of our age, the establishment of a victorious worldwide anti-imperialist front, cannot be accomplished without struggle for cohesion, for the integrity of the international communist movement, without struggle for the purity of its time-tested principle, proletarian internationalism.

PRAVDA REVIEWS WEEK'S INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

PM181547 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 82 p 4

[Unitled international review by Vladimir Bolshakov]

[Text] Beacon of Hope

Public meetings and gatherings devoted to the imminent 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation were held in many countries this week. Noting the worldwide historical import of this date, Athos Fava, general secretary of the Communist Party of Argentina, said recently: "Throughout these 60 years the Soviet Union has served as an example in the struggle for the safeguarding of peace on earth and the consolidation of international security, for equality and genuine sovereignty for great and small peoples."

In our day this role of the USSR's in world politics is acquiring special significance. Here is why. "The present world situation can only be described as complex and dangerous. The reasons for this lie in U.S. imperialism's aggressive policy spearheaded against the Soviet Union and the socialist community," was how L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, described the present international situation when he greeted Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for the Organization of the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia in the Kremlin on 12 October.

The foreign mass media are commenting extensively on the Soviet-Ethiopian talks and L.I. Brezhnev's speech, noting that in the Soviet leadership's opinion the new "crusade" announced by the head of the present U.S. Administration is directed not only against the socialist community. It also has a broader political and geographical aspect. Washington would like nothing more nor less than to thrust back the liberated peoples, to take away the gains they have won in a long, hard struggle, and to reduce to nothing their role in world politics. These aspirations of U.S. imperialism are meeting with the peoples' resolute rebuff.

The 11th session of the AAPSO Presidium held recently in Tashkent demonstrated the determination of the developing countries and national liberation movements to continue the struggle against imperialist intrigues and to defend the peoples' right to resolve their destiny for themselves.

For this, what the peoples need above all is peace. That is why those taking part in the Tashkent forum assessed so highly Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's proposal that the leading organs of NATO and the Warsaw Pact should issue a statement on the nonextension of these alliances' sphere of operation to Asia, Africa and Latin America and also the USSR's undertaking to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons.

The USSR's struggle for peace is tireless and multifaceted. At the UN General Assembly's 37th session now under way attention has been focused on the questions, submitted by the USSR, "Of the Immediate Halting and Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons Tests" and "Multiplying Efforts To Avert the Threat of Nuclear War and Ensure the Safe Development of Nuclear Power." During these discussions it emerged that the overwhelming majority of countries represented in the United Nations share the Soviet Union's concern at the arms race continuing on a ever-increasing scale on our planet. There is a growing realization in the world that this race, spurred on by the present U.S. Administration, could lead mankind to catastrophe. Now, more than ever, it is necessary to erect an obstacle on the path of the creation of ever new, virtually uncontrolled weapons for people's mass destruction. That is the goal served by the USSR's proposals which, as B. Rabetafika, head of the Madagascar delegation, for instance, noted, accord with the hopes and aspirations of all peoples of the world.

The peace champions in virtually all countries, including the United States and West Europe, where the movement for the aversion of nuclear war and for disarmament is expanding, are expressing their support for the new Soviet peace initiatives.

Around Geneva

A report prepared at the initiative of the Coalition of U.S. Organizations of Arms Control Supporters was published in Washington this week. World nuclear weapons stocks in terms of their explosive yield are equivalent to 16 billion tons of TNT, the report notes. That means that there are now 3.5 tons of TNT for every inhabitant of earth (if we take TNT equivalent as our base). There are 556 soldiers and 5 doctors for every 100,000 people. At least 10 million people have died in the so-called "local wars" which imperialism has waged since World War II.

Ruth (Sivard), the study's author, writes, commenting on these figures: "The world economy is groaning under the burden of these military expenditures. The withdrawal of resources earmarked for satisfying nonmilitary needs is tacit murder. It gives rise to a reduction in production efficiency and increases by millions the number of people deprived of the most basic necessities, and there are already hundreds of millions of them." Stopping the flywheel of the arms race is the number one task facing all peoples.

But unfortunately that is no concern of the Reagan administration. It is now embarking on the implementation of a "5-year plan" for the arms race. Its cost is estimated by the U.S. press at $1.5 trillion to $2.25 trillion. The well-known U.S. public figure P. Warnke says: "This 5-year plan means that for the first time an insane idea -- winning a protracted nuclear war -- is presented as the cornerstone of U.S. defense strategy."

Considering the actutely negative attitude of millions of Americans, not to mention West Europeans, toward this madness elevated to the rank of state policy, the Washington administration has recently undertaken a series of diplomatic maneuvers. It is above all widely billing its allegedly "serious approach" toward the talks now under way in Geneva with the USSR on strategic arms limitation and reduction and the reduction of nuclear armaments in Europe. Highly indicative for describing this "approach" are the interviews given by Eugene Rostow, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Afency, published this week in the newspapers LE MONDE (France) and SUEDDEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (FRG).

In both the French and the German translations from the American, Rostow confirms that as its formula for talks on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe the United States is not thinking of anything other than the familiar "zero option." Rostow states: "We will not agree with any decision which would violate this principle." That means that the United States intends to seek the USSR's unilateral disarmament by "eliminating" Soviet medium-range missiles while retaining in their entirety the corresponding U.S. medium-range weapons for the European "theater." There's a "serious approach" for you!

If you consider that recently the United States has quite often approached its international commitments with the dubious principle of "I will give my promise or revoke it just as I wish," then the question many Europeans are now asking is perfectly logical: Is the United States not using the Geneva talks as a screen for preparing and deploying its own missiles in 1983? After all, when this time comes it will be entirely possible to state that the Russians have "displayed inflexibility" by not accepting the "zero option" and to embark on the implementation of the NATO "arms upgrading" decisions. Is it not for that reason that Rostow stated that he "resolutely opposes" any deferment of this NATO decision?

Rostow expressed himself no less clearly about the strategic disarmament talks. Here, too, the U.S. objective is well known -- to derive one-sided advantages for itself. This approach totally contradicts the principle of equality and identical security without a consideration of which it is impossible to achieve a mutually acceptable accord.

The Western press, particularly the U.S. press, notes that in the strategic arms sphere the "catastrophe lobby," as the members of the Reagan administration who insist on the possibility of "victory" in a nuclear war with the USSR are called in the United States, would like to implement a tactic of "talks for the sake of talks," avoiding specific agreements. It is no accident, of course, that representatives of this "lobby," including Rostow, are responsibile for the Geneva talks. And to place such commitments on these people, the U.S. historican Barbara Tuchman wrote recently, can only be compared with "giving the pope responsibility for defending abortion." Malicious but apt!

"Rallying" Through Lies

During the Reagan administration's period of office the United States, the Western press admits almost unanimously, has complicated still further the Gordian knot of contradictions existing in the West. An example can be found in the serious differences between the United States and its allies over the entire complex of political and economic relations with the USSR and the other socialist community countries which flared up with unwonted force over the question of the Siberia-West Europe gas pipeline. The United States is now seeking methods of settling this "family quarrel" and new ways of mobilizing the notorious "Atlantic solidarity." THE WASHINGTON POST writes that it is a case of "elaborating a joint policy on the question of economic deals with the Soviet Union and reaching accords with it in the security sphere." The newspaper does not conceal the fact that the new policy is being constructed in the White House on the old basis of anti-Sovietism. This became clear last week during the consultations between the U.S. secretary of state and the NATO countries' foreign ministers in Canada.

The newspaper THE TIMES, for instance, quoting a "secret" report prepared deep within the British Royal Military Academy, recently reported the details of a plan which allegedly exists in the USSR for Soviet troops to "break through" the NATO defense line and reach that bloc's defensive forces' rear "on the very first day of the war." The objective of the "breakthrough" is allegedly to win world war III before the NATO commanders "have time to get approval to use nuclear weapons.

The Royal Military Academy "knows precisely" that it is planned to deal the strike against West Europe frm the GDR and against the British "Rhine army." The background to these provocative falsifications is clear as clear can be. Calls have been heard increasingly vigorously in NATO recently for "arms upgrading" not only with U.S. nuclear missiles but with conventional weapons. The United States is strenuously demanding that its allies earmark additional sums for the purpose. Here it is also playing on the West Europeans' understandable fears in connection with adventurist U.S. plans providing for a "limited" nuclear war, a first strike by the Pentagon in Europe and so forth. Suddenly propaganda has begun to provide "reassurance": If military superiority over the Warsaw Pact is successfully achieved in the field of conventional weapons, too, then "perhaps" (only "perhaps!") There will be no need to resort to nuclear weapons to "deter the Russians." As is well known, U.S. General Rogers, the NATO commander in chief, recently came out with this idea. As we can see, the campaign is continuing.

The "Soviet threat" is also used by the U.S. to draw its allies into a "trade war" against the USSR and the other socialist community countries. The "vigils" of Cocom -- a special NATO organ created to "monitor" trade with the socialist countries -- which were resumed this week are symptomatic on this plane.

The NATO allies' reluctance to follow Washington's lead and their natural desire for economic cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist community countries -- particularly necessary for them now, under the conditions of the economic crisis which has affected the Common Market -- is generating in the United States attacks of political hysteria which can only be explained by the present White House incumbent's allegiance to "dogmatic anticommunism." That is how U.S. observer L. Kannon describes R. Reagan's speech on the Polish Sejm's adoption of the new law on trade unions.

The internal political considerations which forced the President to deliver this speech are understandable. The U.S. press writes that with 15 million unemployed in the country, the administration is grasping at any opportunity to distract the people's attention from economic problems. The foreign policy reasons are also clear. In the light of recent events in the Near East, where Washington's Zionist puppets are perpetrating genocide against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples, committing crimes similar to Hitler's, it was necessary to distract world public attention immediately from the total inertia of the White House's "sanctions" machine. Aid, including military aid, is being resumed for the Zionist butchers. But Poland, which has adopted a law on trade unions which does not suit socialism's enemies, including those across the ocean, has to be "punished" and deprived of most-favored-nation status in trade, although Poland's trade with the United States has already been reduced to the minimum by Washington.

"The number one destroyer of labor unions," "a millionaire heading a millionaires' government," "the hope and bulwark of all butcher regimes" -- and these are the compliments bestowed on R. Reagan not only by the labor union press but even by the bourgeois press -- has, of course, acted in the role of "defender" of the Polish workers only for camouflage. The real purpose of his sermonis a signal to the counterrevolutionary underground, supported by the United States, to galvanize its actions and to provoke clashes with the forces of order in Poland. A PAP agency statement has given a clear assessment of these actions of Reagan, NATO and other departments and organizations. The statement says: "These attempts are doomed to failure. They contradict the universally accepted norms of international life and do not accord with the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe which clearly formulated the ban of interference of this kind in internal affairs."

Sober people in the West now note the extraordinary danger of Washington's present course, proclaimed as a "crusade" against communism. Speaking in Frankfurt-am-Main recently, a former U.S. ambassador to the USSR said that the Washington leadership proceeds in its activity from "primitive, simplistic and incorrect" assessments of the Soviet Union's foreign and domestic policy. "We must," he concluded, "put an end to the disparagement of the other great power's people and government -- disparagement which may ultimately make war inevitable." A timely warning!

U.S. FAILS TO PROTECT FOREIGN DIPLOMATS AT UN

LD160706 Moscow TASS in English 0700 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 16 TASS -- The U.S. authorities continue to stubbornly refuse to take effective measures to ensure the safety of foreign diplomatic missions and their staff. This has been stated by the [words indistinct] the just-concluded discussion at the U.N. General Assembly's Sixth Committee on the question of measures to enhance the protection, security and guarding of diplomatic missions. Many delegates in their speeches gave concrete examples of the authorities' inactivity and overt connivance at the activities of terrorist organisations the kind of the Zionist "Jewish Defence League," "Omega-7" and others. The Soviet representative in the committee recalled that diplomatic and consular immunities continue to be violated in the USA and that the violations are spearheaded against Soviet institutions and the missions of other socialist countries.

U.S. UN DELEGATE SCOLDS SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER

LD162044 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0859 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] New York, 16 Oct (TASS) -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Menkes reports:

Everyone has long since become accustomed to the crude and impudent attacks made by American representatives to the United Nations about the delegates of the socialist countries, the progressive developing states and the national liberation movements.

However, few expected that the target of the latest escapade by the U.S. representative would turn out to be Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs and Trade L. Bodstrom.

Acting fully in accordance with the Reagan administration's selected methods of cowboy diplomacy, on the last day of the general political discussion at the 37th session of the UN General Assembly, American delegate K. Adelman launched a shameless attack on the Swedish minister. How did this representative of a neutral West European country, who only recently obtained his ministerial post in the new government formed by the Swedish Social Democratic Labor Party, so upset the Washington envoy?

The unconcealed irritation of the U.S. delegate was caused by the speech of the head of the Swedish delegation at the session and in particular by that part of it that sharply criticized the "key role of the United States in rendering support to shaky Latin American dictatorships". L. Bodstrom described as "absurd" Washington's assertions that the workers, peasants and students in ElSalvador and Guatemala had risen up against the antipeople's regimes because "some foreign power induced them to do this".

K. Adelman brazenly called these sensible and fair opinions "disgusting lies". Clearly trying to make black look white, he began to justify the policy of official Washington in Central America. At the same time, the U.S. representative set about preaching to Sweden about which foreign policy it should follow -- from the point of view of the Reagan administration -- and began abusively reprimanding that country's government for granting financial aid to Socialist Vietnam.

This outrageous demarche by the U.S. delegation has, in effect, merely confirmed once again that for many delegates -- including those representing West European states -- it is axiomatic that official Washington does not stop at the most abrupt and impudent measures when trying to get the West European countries to change positions it doesn't like.

U.S. AIMS TO TORPEDO MADRID CSCE MEETING

LD181710 Moscow TASS in English 1545 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- TASS new analyst Vladimir Serov writes:

The line pursued by the USSR and the other socialist countries, an overwhelming majority of the European states towards successfully completing the Madrid meeting is stubornly opposed in Washington. The recent public statements by the heads of the American delegation shed light on the tactics of the Washington administration, which is aimed at torpedoing that meeting. Head of the American delegation Max Kampelman and his deputy S. Oliver presented to the Soviet Union a whole list of demands, that are absolutely unacceptable to the USSR and its allies, as a sine qua non for the successful holding of the Madrid meeting.

In so doing, they used questions which have nothing to do either with the content of the work or the aims of that meeting. On that list is the demand for the withdrawal from Afghanistan of Soviet troops, which were temporarily sent there at the request of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and attempts at dictating the "line of conduct" to the government of the sovereign Polish People's Republic and so on, and so forth. These demands are accompanied with crude anti-Soviet insinuations, primitive and malicious anti-communist propaganda in the spirit of the worst times of the cold war.

All of these demagogic and hypocritical "demands" are voiced by representatives of the administration, which is prepared to support the most notorious bloody and terrorist regimes, provided they are welcome to Washington (it is apt to recall in this connection El Salvador, Chile and the Republic of South Africa), the administration which assists the Israeli aggressors in perpetrating monstrous crimes comparable only with the atrocities of the Nazis, the administration which brutally suppresses at home trade union freedoms, the rights of black Americans and other national minorities.

Why is Washington bent on torpedoing the Madrid meeting, on frustrating the all-European process, which was started at Helsinki? The answer is obvious. In building up tensions in every way possible, the Reagan administration is perseveringly pursuing a line towards turning Western Europe into a launching pad for its new medium-range nuclear missiles.

In trying to undermine the fundamentals of European cooperation, Washington is out to prevent the development of normal economic relations between Western Europe and the socialist countries, thus weakening the competitiveness of its West European rivals and make them even more dependent on the USA.

But the balance of forces in the present-day world is such that the aggressive circles in the United States can no longer do what they wish. Along with the countries of the socialist community, there are other forces in the world, including in Europe, which are capable of thwarting Washington's dangerous plans. It is noteworthy in this connection that the foreign ministers of the West European "Ten" declared at the recent meeting in Nyborg (Denmark) for continuing the policy of detente and resuming the Madrid meeting without any strings attached.

WORLD POLITICAL SCIENCE CONGRESS DEBATES STUDIED

PM111433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Dr of Juridical Sciences G. Shakhnazarov, president of the Soviet Political Science Association: "With Responsibility for the Future"]

[Text] A routine world congress of the International Political Science Association [IPSA] has been held in Rio de Janeiro. Approximately 1,500 scientists from several dozen countries participated in it, including a delegation from the Soviet Union. The results of the congress are of considerable interest for an understanding of development trends in an important direction of scientific thought.

"The role of science in the historical destiny of mankind and its responsibility for the future are great," L.I. Brezhnev has pointed out. "This applies both to natural and technical sciences and to social sciences. And perhaps special responsibility lies with the sector of scientific knowledge which investigates political problems and structures and their role in social development and international politics and in relations among states in the world arena."

These words come from the address to the participants in the previous, 11th IPSA Congress, held in Moscow 3 years ago. It was of crucial significance for international cooperation among political experts and marked a shift away from simply exchanging information to jointly seeking a solution to urgent questions of modern social development. And this approach was continued at this year's congress. The sessions of sections and research committees and groups, at which 400 reports were discussed, took place in an atmosphere of constructive debate. This is a significant fact, showing that the majority of the scientists employed in such an ideologically acute sphere as the investigation of politics reject the policy of fueling international tension, seek to substantiate an alternative course in keeping with the interests of the world community and seek means for its practical implementation.

"In Search of a New World Order" -- this was the title of one of the chief themes of the congress. On the threshold of the third millennium mankind has come up against problems of a global scale, and its destiny depends to a decisive degree on whether it can succeed in overcoming the nuclear danger; meet the rapidly growing population's need for food, energy and other resources; eliminate the gap between the economically developed countries and the so-called developing countries and save the natural environment. These tasks can be resolved only through joint efforts of all the peoples on the basis of agreed programs. Talks among states, the building of confidence and the development of international cooperation are the only real way to achieve this aim under the present conditions.

These ideas found concrete and sometimes distinctive illumination in the speeches of scientists of different trends. Although some of them were in the thrall of formal-utopian concepts (the creation of a "world government," attempts to construct an "ideal world order" with the help of mathematical models), on the whole a practical analysis of modern international relations and of their development prospects prevailed. The majority of the congress participants agreed that under the conditions of a world divided into opposing social systems and given the present correlation of forces in the world arena, the policy of peaceful coexistence is the real means of ensuring mankind's survival and the gradual resolution of the problems facing it. In this connection attention was drawn to the pressing need to preserve and deepen the relaxation of international tension by extending it to the military sphere.

The congress examined the task of ending the arms race as a very urgent, priority task. The reports showed the tremendous damage being done by it, as well as the advantages that would result from real steps on the road to disarmament. It was pointed out that without cutting the Gordian knot of the present arms race it is impossible to make any substantial progress either in strengthening peace or in building a new world order based on the principles of equal security, justice and solidarity.

In the speeches of some bourgeois political experts attempts were made to place responsibility for the arms race and for such dangerous offshoots of it as the weapons trade in equal measure on NATO and the Warsaw Pact Organization and on the United States and the Soviet Union. This approach was subjected to well-reasoned criticism. It was graphically and convincingly refuted by the second UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, at which the USSR and the other socialist community countries put forward a range of new peace initiatives.

A special response was elicited at the congress by L.I. Brezhnev's message to the second UN General Assembly's special session on disarmament, which announced the Soviet Union's pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Many congress participants, including some from the United States, pointed out that if other nuclear powers followed the USSR's example, then the likelihood of a nuclear war breaking out would be virtually reduced to zero.

Inseparably linked with the preservation and strengthening of peace -- the key task of modern international politics -- is another task of paramount importance: economic and social progress. Just as it is inconceivable without peace, so lasting and just peace is impossible without economic and social progress -- this was the idea that ran like a leitmotiv through the speeches within the framework of the second main themes of the congress. It was heard in the speech of welcome addressed to the delegates by President J.B. Figueiredo of Brazil and in the speeches of UNESCO Director General A. M'Bow, the eminent Brazilian scientist C. Mendes and others.

The problem of economic and social progress is of an all-embracing nature but manifests itself with varying acuteness, and the approaches to resolving it are determined by the economic and sociopolitical system existing in a particular society. In capitalist countries possessing a developed industry and scientific and technical potential it is expressed, above all, in the tremendous difference between the living standards of the owners of capital and the working people, in the illiteracy of considerable sections of the population, the backwardness of individual regions and so forth. The tasks connected with this can be resolved only as a result of active political struggle by the working class and its allies and the transformation of obsolete social structures.

The socialization of the means of production, the purposeful planned development of the national economy and the political system of socialism create favorable preconditions for the rapid and comprehensive development of society. By utilizing them the USSR and the other socialist community countries have been able to reach the forefront of not only social but scientific and technical progress in a short historical time and are now consistently implementing plans for the development of the economy and culture and the improvement of new social relations.

The problem of economic and social progress is particularly acute in young independent states. Here it is in many instance accompanied by such urgent tasks as eliminating hunger, poverty, almost total illiteracy and epidemic diseases and increasing longevity.

In the debate on these vital issues, mention was made of the need to modernize political systems, carry out democratic reforms, enhance the role of the people's masses in decision-making and ensure their active participation in management. Great attention was also devoted to restructuring international economic relations and eliminating manifestations of neocolonialism from them. A number of delegates criticized the U.S. Administration's policy toward developing countries.

Many scientists from Asian, African and Latin American countries emphasized in their speeches the need to strengthen unity and solidarity in the interests of jointly surmounting economic difficulties. In reply, one of the American political experts accused them of some sort of "neomercantilism" and warned that the creation of autonomous economic groupings could have pernicious consequences for the developing countreis. However, such an accusation should be leveled primarily at the exclusive economic alliances of imperialist states safeguarding their own egoistic interests. For economic cooperation among the developing countries is designed to protect them from the mercenary actions of multinational corporations.

Soviet scientists expounded the principles -- scientifically substantiated by Marxist-Leninist theory -- on whose basis the problem of economic and social progress can be successfully resolved. A session of the "Marxist Political Thought" research group devoted to this examined the Leninist concept of overcoming underdevelopment. Reports by our specialists showed the achievements of the CPSU's nationalities policy, as a result of which the economic and cultural backwardness of the Russian empire's former outlying areas was liquidated in a short time, the high level of the Soviet republics' development and the equality of the USSR's peoples were ensured, and their friendship was strengthened.

The reports by session participants from a number of developing countries noted the importance of utilizing and creatively developing Lenin's teaching. A decision was adopted to hold a number of sessions of the research group in connection with next year's 165th anniversary of the birth of K. Marx and the centenary of his death.

The results of the work on the third chief topic devoted to the methodology of political science are also of interest. The comparative merits and shortcomings of such traditional methods as sociological polls and systems and conceptual analysis were examined there.

Participating with interest in international scientific cooperation, Soviet scientists are concentrating on resolving the task set by the 26th CPSU Congress: "It is necessary to analyze more profoundly and boldly the phenomena of society's political life."

This task is now being resolved through joint efforts of specialists in scientific communism, jurisprudence, political economy, philosophy, history of international relations and other branches of social science. At the same time, further independent examination of the problems of the political life of society and the shaping of a corresponding discipline having its own clearly outlined subject, trained specialist cadres and corresponding organizational potential will promote the development of research aimed at improving the political system of socialism and comprehensively substantiating the international policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. All this is called upon to play a considerable role in strengthening our positions in the ideological struggle.

INTERNATIONAL TU CONFERENCE VIEWS SOCIAL TASKS

LD132046 Moscow TASS in English 1317 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 13 TASS -- An international trade union conference that opened in Moscow today will discuss labor protection problems in the building industry. It is attended by representatives of trade union organisations from some 40 countries.

Speaking at opening ceremony, Igor Lanshin, chairman of the Central Committee of the Building and Building Materials Industry Workers' Union of the USSR, said, in part: "This international forum is attended by people loyal to a common goal, to a common striving to do everything possible to ensure better conditions of work and life for the working people. Efforts to improve labor protection are a prime social task facing trade unions of all countries today irrespective of their orientation. Like other social problems, these tasks can be solved to the full only in conditions of peaceful coexistence, only if the unbridled arms race is stopped, and material and manpower resources are used for constructive purposes, not for destruction."

Aleksandra Biryukova, secretary of the Central Council of trade unions of the USSR, stressed that the Soviet Union made special effort to root out common causes of occupational injuries and diseases. For example, over 30,000 plants and factories were modernised in 1976-80 in many industries within the framework of plans for improving labor conditions. Over the same period labor conditions of further 20 million people were improved. The network of medical and health-building establishments grew notably. More than 11 billion roubles were spent on improving labor conditions in keeping with collective agreements. This is 40 per cent up on the figure for the previous five years.

It is possible to find effective solutions to social problems, including labor protection, only in conditions of peace, sustained process of detente, a steady curtailing of military budgets and re-allocation of funds for social needs, said Veiko Porkkapla, secretary general of the International Timber Industry Workers' Union. He expressed the hope that exchange of experience at the current conference would promote further progress in labor protection.

The conference continues its deliberations.

ROMESH CHANDRA COMMENTS ON KIEV PEACE MEETING

LD132330 Moscow TASS in English 1814 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Kiev October 13 TASS -- Representatives of the organizations of peace champions of socialist countries held a useful meeting in Kiev. Every delegation made concrete proposals aimed at promoting the consolidation of the peace movement, the struggle against false bourgeois propaganda which seeks to compromise this powerful movement of our times, the president of the World Peace Council, Romesh Chandra, told a TASS correspondent. He shared his impressions about the meeting of peace champions from socialist countries which ended today in the Ukrainian capital.

Every such meeting is useful, but the present one has special significance, Romesh Chandra said. It was held in the Soviet Union at a time when its 60th anniversary is drawing nearer, he said. History confirms that the Soviet Union's policy in all years of its existence has been prompted by the striving for peace, while the Soviet Peace Programme for the Eighties earned it still greater respect of all people on earth.

The president of the World Peace Council said that excellent conditions for the meeting have been created in Kiev. We also had every opportunity to participate in meetings at enterprises, to see how much the Soviet people treasure peace, he said.

Touching upon the specific features of anti-war movement in the present acute international situation, Romesh Chandra said that it has now become massive. He stressed that the widening of the scope of actions of the peace champions evokes the growing resistance of the reactionary circles of a number of countries. They are striving to split, undermine the peace movement, to sidetrack it, regarding it as a threat to the military-industrial complex. Therefore the peace champions should rally closer their ranks, pool their efforts, act in the spirit of mutual understanding, vigorously and in concord, he said. It is precisely such activity that was shown by the participants in the Kiev meeting.

FURTHER ON AAPSO CONFERENCE IN TASHKENT

Remarks by Arab Delegate

GF131900 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] The 11th AAPSO session is continuing in Tashkent, capital of the Uzbek SSR. The session on 13 October continued its discussion of matters related to the struggle of the people in South Africa against colonialism, racism and apartheid and to the effort made to safeguard peace, security and stability in Asia. A press conference was also held on 13 October. Addressing the press conference were the representatives of a number of international democratic organizations such as the African National Congress and South West African People's Organization and other democratic organizations.

The 11th session of the AAPSO Presidium is also being attended by the representatives of numerous Arab countries. While being interviewed by our correspondent, the secretary general of the General Arab Peoples Congress 'Umar al-Hamidi, said the following:

I would like to express my gratitude to Tashkent radio for giving me an opportunity to convey my regards and my congratulations to the Soviet peoples -- particularly to the people of Uzbek SSR -- on the occasion of the great and important event in their life, the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. All of us are very pleased to have arrived in Tashkent on the eve of such a festive occasion.

The session of the AAPSO Presidium is taking place at a very serious time for the Arab world. Israel's aggression against Lebanon and Palestine is still continuing. The [word indistinct] aggressors are setting up (?settlements) in the regions they have occupied with the United States. The incidents in the Middle East are causing insecurity, not only in the region, but in the rest of the world.

'Umar al-Hamidi, the secretary general of the General Arab Peoples Congress, also said it was his conviction that the adoption of important decisions in the course of the session (?will contribute toward the consolidation of the struggle and unity of the progressive forces of the world) against U.S. imperialism and dark forces.

'Africa Day' Observance

LD132346 Moscow TASS in English 1725 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Tashkent October 13 TASS -- The Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization today made an address to the United Nations secretary general, urging him to be pressing for the release of political prisoners in South Africa. This is how the "Africa Day" started at the eleventh meeting of the AAPSO Presidum in Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan.

Kennedy Apoe (Nigeria), representative of the United Nations Special Committee Against Apartheid, said:

"Never before was the situation in southern Africa so complex. The conflicts stirred up by the racist Pretoria regime represent a threat to international peace. The committee holds it is necessary to curb those who instigate war, who encroach on the freedom of peoples, on human rights. It should be noted that apartheid is not an African problem. It is a problem for all who fought against fascism."

"We highly assessed the AAPSO contribution to the struggle for independence, for the construction of society free from exploitation of man by man," said the chairman of the Angolan League of Friendship and Solidarity With Peoples, Vicente Gomes. "The Pretoria racist regime, the Israeli military are stirring up conflicts, bringing death and suffering to thousands upon thousands of people. These threats loom over frontline states in southern Africa. The racists have particular hatred for Angola, but our people have achieved political maturity, strengthened during the struggle. It is determined to uphold its chosen sociaist road of development under the guidance of the MPLA [Popular Liberation Movement of Angola] -Workers' Party."

Criticism of United States

LD132340 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Text] Tashkent, October 13 TASS -- American imperialism is the main assistant of racism and apartheid. It gives large-scale political, economic and military support for the Pretoria authorities, which have established in that country a regime of arbitrary rule and repressions, and is waging an undeclared war against Angola and other neighbour states. A statement to this effect has been made by Anthony Mongalo, a representative of the African National Congress of South Africa (ANC). We addressed a press-conference, which was given today by delegates from a number of African countries, who are attending the eleventh session of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) in Tashkent, the capital of Soviet Uzbekistan.

Nothwithstanding repressions, Anthony Mongalo continued, the people of South Africa are stepping up the struggle against the apartheid regime. In their struggle they are drawing on the broad support of all progressive and democratic forces of the world, especially of the socialist countries, with the Soviet Union at their head.

Anthony Mongalo had condemned the manoeuvres of the USA and their Western allies, who are putting up obstacles in the way of the gaining of independence by the Namibian people, striving to impose on the latter a puppet government.

AAPSO Deputy Secretary General Facini Bangoura declared that apartheid is condemned by the entire mankind, as it is a serious threat to peace and security of peoples not only of Africa, but also of the whole world. The regime of the South African Republic is a gendarme of imperialism. It pursues with the backing of the USA an expansionist policy, intensifies its aggressive war against Angola, Mozambique and other states with the aim of capturing their territory.

Washington strives to use the racists in an attempt to put out the flames of the national liberation movement on the continent and foil the struggle of the Namibian people for independence under the SWAPO leadership.

Facini Bangura said that the AAPSO is preparing an international meeting devoted to the 70th anniversary of the African National Congress of South Africa.

End of Meeting

GF171448 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] As you have heard in our earlier casts, the 11th session of the AAPSO Presidium took place in Tashkent, the capital of Uzbek SSR. In the course of 4 days, the participants of the session discussed the important issues concerning the peoples of the two continents. The tension created in the Middle East by Israeli aggressors, who are supported by the current U.S. administration, the struggle being waged by the peoples in southern Africa for ridding themselves of (?racist oppression) and the question of converting the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace were amomg the matters discussed.

The documents issued by the Tashkent meeting described the exchange of views as one (?contributing) toward the consolidation of the forces which make up the AAPSO. At the same time, foreign guests have found the opportunity to acquaint themselves with life in the Uzbek SSR. They visited the Tashkent tractor factory, one of the kolkhozes of our republic and [words indistinct] and theater halls in Tashkent.

The participants of the 11th session of the AAPSO Presidium in Tashkent ended their stay in the Uzbek SSR on 16 October and departed Tashkent for Moscow.

Final Documents

LD160254 Moscow TASS in English 1836 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Tashkent October 15 TASS -- The AAPSO Presidium welcomes the Soviet Union's pledge never to be the first to use nuclear weapons, says a declaration passed at a meeting of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation (AAPSO) held in Tashkent. The Presidium notes with satisfaction that the peoples of the world, specifically in Western Europe and the United States, are raising their voice in protest against the policy of nuclear war pursued by the ruling circles of the United States.

The declaration notes the growing role of nonaligned countries in international affairs and expresses the hope that the 7th nonaligned summit conference to be held in India in the first quarter of 1983 will promote unity and consolidation of all nonaligned countries and will work out a platform for the struggle against imperialism.

The meeting passed a special resolution bitterly condemning the Israeli intervention in Lebanon. This aggressive war, the resolution stresses, is a result of U.S. Mid-Eastern policy the purpose of which is to impose U.S.-Israeli-style "peace" on the region by destroying the PLO and turning Lebanon into another party to Camp David accords which is to be followed by the spread of U.S. political, military and economic influence in the Middle East. The resolution highly praises the heroism and staunchness of the Palestinians, the Lebanese national movement and the Syrian armed forces in Lebanon who courageously resisted the forces of the aggressor superior in strength and armaments. The document emphasises the need of granting to the Palestinian people the right to live in their own state, and highly praises the solidarity of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

The participants in the Tashkent meeting came out in favor of an immediate granting of independence to Namibia, for an end to aggressive actions of the racists against Angola, Mozambique and other states. "Africa should become a zone of peace and cooperation, a zone free from nuclear weapons", says a resolution on the problems of the region.

A resolution on Latin America analyses the situation in the region and expresses solidarity with the peoples fighting for freedom, against U.S.-supported reactionary regimes.

FIRST MAJOR IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE ENDS

LD141640 Moscow TASS in English 1516 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Excerpt] Tallinn October 14 TASS -- The all-union scientific conference "The Sharpening of Ideological Struggle in the World Arena and the Political Education of the Working People" came to a close here today. The participants in the conference discussed a wide range of matters of the present-day situation on the ideological front, and ways to raise the effectiveness of the ideological and political education of the masses. It is for the first time that such a widely-representative and wide-ranging forum of scientists and practicians in the field of ideological work has been held in the USSR.

PRAVDA Report

PM190841 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Oct 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Ideological Work -- Up to a New Standard"]

[Text] Tallinn, 14 Oct -- The all union scientific and practical conference on topical questions of the CPSU's ideological work ended today in the Estonian capital.

The plenary session heard reports by B.I. Stukalin, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants and the Book Trade; L.N. Tolkunov, chairman of the APN Board; S.A. Losev, general director of TASS; E.N. Mamedov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting; and Ye.M. Tyazhelnikov, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

A concluding address was delivered at the conference by K.V. Rusakov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He noted that the discussion at the conference was businesslike and constructive and that party organizations will find in its materials considerable support for their educational work. It is important to take care that the widest possible range of propagandists, journalists, lecturers and activists in the political enlightenment system have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with these materials.

Propaganda, by its very nature and purpose, requires exceptional dynamism and constant flexibility, the speaker stressed. Initiative and the ability to act without waiting for instructions and to react quickly to events taking place in the world are particularly necessary here. All this is needed both for forestalling and neutralizing imperialist propaganda and for ensuring the wide dissemination of truthful information. To ensure that our ideological work is assertive in all its salients is the main task which the CPSU Central Committee sets for workers on the ideological front.

The CPSU Central Committee secretary recalled the idea expressed in Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings message to the conference participants, that ideological education work must be raised to the new level dictated by the requirements of the present time. This, the speaker stressed, takes on particular significance in connection with the approaching 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. It is important to use the preparations for the jubilee to show in all their breadth and depth the outstanding achievements of the socialist social system, its immeasurable superiority over capitalism and the triumph of the Leninist nationalities policy which the party steadily pursues and to reveal the prospects for our confident progress.

K.V. Rusakov expressed confidence that workers on the ideological front will devote all their efforts and creative ardor to the great cause of propagandizing the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and educating the working people in the spirit of devotion to communism's ideals.

The conference adopted recommendations on the main directions of activity by party committees and the mass media in the political education of the working people.

The conference participants enthusiastically endorsed a letter of greetings to Comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

Comparison of Rusakov Report

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 14 October carries on page 2 a TASS report on the speech by Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee K.V. Rusakov, given at the All-Union Scientific and Practical Conference in Tallinn on 12 October. The report in PRAVDA, entitled "Unshakable Triumph of Socialist Ideology," has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service Russian version published in the 14 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page CC 2, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph one, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...the contemporary world, the state and further tasks of the political education.... (changing wording)

Page CC 3, paragraph three, penultimate line reads in PRAVDA: ...unleashing a campaign to "defend human rights" and "trade union freedoms" in the countries.... (adding double quotation marks)

Page CC 4, paragraph one, line three reads in PRAVDA: An example of exactingness, principled criticism and.... (subsituting "exactingness" for "exacting")

Same page, same paragraph, line twelve reads in PRAVDA: Friendship between peoples has been established in our country, a new international community.... (adding phrase "in our country.")

Same page, last paragraph, line two reads in PRAVDA: ....around specific and urgent problems. (adding phrase "and urgent")

Page CC 5, paragraph two, line one reads in PRAVDA: ...and the Soviet state's large-scale initiatives aimed at curbing.... (adding "large-scale initiatives")

Same page, after last paragraph, PRAVDA continues:

On 13 October the participants in the conference worked in eight sectional groups. There was a discussion of various aspects of the ideological struggle at the contemporary stage and an exchange of experience of political-educational work among working people and young students.

The participants in the conference took part in a republic unified political day and addressed working people's collectives.

The conference is continuing its work. (supplying concluding paragraphs)

ZHUKOV ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY 'ZIGZAGS'

PM180923 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by PRAVDA political commentator Yu. Zhukov: "American Zigzags"]

[Text] When observing the ever-intensifying destablizing activities of the United States in the international arena, which are causing understandable alarm even among its allies, one automatically recalls Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's words, at the 24th party congress, concerning the fact that dealings with that power are rendered more difficult by the frequent zigzags in American foreign policy, and which are evidently connected with domestic political maneuvers.

This constantly oscillating policy resembles a pendulum, swinging from the attempts at military intervention against us in the first years after the October Revolution's victory to the normalization of relations in the thirties, from the military alliance with us in the struggle against fascism in the forties to the cold war of the fifties, from the constructive policy of detente in the seventies to the negative policy of confrontation in the eighties.

In the U.S. ruling circles the champions of these two tendencies have constantly clashed. The partisans of one tendency regard the Soviet Union and other socialist countries as enemies and behave in a hostile manner towards us. The partisans of the other tendency, in their turn, while treating us in by no means a friendly way, nevertheless soberly take into account the reality of our epoch and are convinced that these realities must be reckoned with and somehow lived with.

The American political pendulum swung decisively toward detente in the early seventies when the ignominious failure of U.S. attempts to crush Socialist Vietnam by force was clearly revealed. As the American sociologist (L. Free) wrote in 1974 in the book "Prospects for the Development of America's Role in the World," at that time a sudden change of viewpoint occurred in U.S. public opinion regarding the fundamental problems of foreign policy. The thesis of the "exclusiveness" of the United States to which, apparently, no holds are barred and whose vocation is, allegedly, to the spread its influence throughout the world, lost its popularity.

This change of mood was intensified by the obvious decline of the U.S.share of the world economy and by its people's worsening standard of living. In the seventies the United States was no longer ranked first in the world among the capitalist countries in terms of per capita GNP as it once had been; now it was seventh, and in terms of standard of living -- tenth. For almost 100 years it had occupied the first place in the world for steel smelting and the production of motor vehicles and machine tools, now it had slipped back to second place for automobiles and third place for steel and machine tools.

This was the situation when the United States and the USSR signed a series of very important agreements based on the principles of eqaulity and identical security, and took part in the all-European conference -- the Final Act of which was considered throughout the world as a veritable charter for peaceful coexistence and which U.S. President Ford signed -- and took the first steps along the path of arms limitation.

However the most aggressive forces of American imperialism and above all the military-industrial complex did not reconcile themselves to such a development of events. Although the economic and social situation in the country did not by any means improve in the second half of the seventies and early eighties they, despite the sober appraisal of the prospects for foreign policy supported by the majority of Americans after the war in Vietnam, resolved to push on, regardless. It was decided to try again to take revenge against the forces of socialism and the fighters for the national liberation of the developing countries.

From 1979 the "brainwashing" of the population via all the channels of ideological influence -- from television to the press, from the cinema to literature and the arts -- was launched on an incredible scale in the United States.

This campaign has proceeded along the following lines: First, the people were persuaded that a deadly "Soviet threat" was, allegedly, hanging over America and the whole of the Western world, and that it was necessary to repulse it immediately ; second, attempts were made to prove to them that the United States had already recovered from the "Vietnam syndrome" and was now ready to start again the struggle to eradicate communism; third, the idea was ground into them that confrontation with the USSR, including even nuclear confrontation, was inevitable and was essentially not all that terrible insofar as a nuclear war could allegedly be won.

In 1980 when the Republicans were campaigning against the Democrats for the White House -- almost 6 months before Reagan was elected president -- the so-called "Santa Fe Committee" drew up a preceptive document for him entitled "A New Interamerican Policy for the Eighties," which was published in Washington. The document spoke of the policy which was to determine the actions of the new President on the American Continent, but the precepts it contained testified in a totally unambiguous way to the global character of the planned actions, which, as its authors maintained, were to be directed at the establishment and consolidation, at any price, of the United States shaken claims to world domination.

Here are a few quotations from this document, which indicate the far-reaching schemes of its authors:

"In international affairs war, not peace, should be considered the norm."

"Merely to contain the USSR is insufficient. The relaxation of tension is dead."

"The United States must seize the initiative, otherwise it will perish."

The following false dilemma which the authors of this truly extraordinary document tried to palm off on the Americans attracts particular attention to iself.

"Either peace on Soviet terms, or the establishment of American authority over the whole of the planet. This is the alternative. It is time to make a decision; it is no longer possible to delay."

When we first learned about this unconcealed program for the achievement of world domination we thought it must be worthless propaganda document designed, in the runup to the presidential elections, to kindle once again among ordinary American citizens a bellicose hysteria following the "Vietnam syndrome."

But all subsequent events, especially after Reagan's arrival -- the military-industrial complex's placeman -- in the White House, have shown that this contemporary version of Hitler's "Mein Kampf," as it was rightly described by Rodney Arismendi, leader of the Communist Party of Uruguay and prominent figure in the workers' movement, in July 1981, was drawn up with far-reaching aims. In fact, it is concerned with providing political backup for a new, drastic change in American policy, and moreover not only a return from the policy of "detente" to the cold war policy of the fifties, but still further, to the policy of the all-round political, economic, and even military confrontation of the twenties.

Let us recall the directive signed by Reagan at the end of May 1982, which, as THE PHILADELPHIA INQUIRER wrote, "gave the signal for the economic, diplomatic and propaganda offensive against the Soviet Union." A "highly placed White House representative" (anonymous as always! -- Yu. Zh.), when explaining the meaning of this directive, said that its aim is "concentrated pressure on the Soviet Union" insofar as the President's policy is "geared to confrontation with the USSR."

Let us recall that Reagan, speaking in the British Parliament on June 8 repeated, as it were, Churchill's notorious Fulton speech, proclaiming a "crusade" against communism and for all intents and purposes, against all the forces of progress, and proposed the "taking of exceptional measures" with the aim of ensuring that Marxism-Leninism should "end up on the garbage heap of history."

Let us recall Reagan's speech of 19 July, couched in the same bellicose spirit, on the occasion of his proclamation of a so-called "week of enslaved peoples," in which, in point of fact, the United States advanced overt claims for the wrenching away from the USSR of a number of Soviet republics. Finally, quite recently, on 3 August 1982, as if summing up all these bellicose speeches, Reagan declared at a session of the Supreme Council of the reactionary Knights of Colombus society: "We can no longer hew to a defensive position. It is for this reason that when I spoke in the British Parliament I called for a worldwide crusade in defense of freedom and for a global campaign in defense of democracy."

We have repeatedly had occasion to see what the U.S. President means by freedom and democracy from the example of events such as the American-Israeli aggression in Lebanon and the bloody carnage being perpetrated today by interventionists in Beirut, the piratical actions of America's vassals in El Salvador, the undeclared war by the United States and its partners against Afghanistan, and their crude, persistent, yet futile, attempts to divert Poland by means of subversive activity from the socialist path and return it to the bosom of the capitalist system.

It is impossible to count all the delcarations by the current U.S. President, let alone those of the secretaries of his administration, in which schemes for a confrontation by the United States with states whose political systems are not to its liking are openly proclaimed. But the important point is this: By analyzing these speeches, and, more importantly, the specific actions of the present American Administration you see clearly that it is not a case of propaganda ploys, but an absolutely definite political strategy. The intention of resolving in capitalism's favor the historical dispute which has now been going on for 65 years between the two social systems and thereby opening up the way for the realization of the longstanding dream of the most aggressive forces of American imperialism about the establishment of U.S. world domination is proclaimed as its ultimate aim. All means are subordinated to this aim, from the unrestrained intensification of the arms race to outright counterrevolutionary subversion.

As THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote on 23 September, one of the U.S. President's special assistants, Reed, publicly declared that "predominance" is the present Washington administration's motto, in other words, the achievement of military superiority. "This theme", THE NEW YORK TIMES emphasized, "is the leitmotif of the Pentagon's instructions.... The concept of predominance has emerged on the basis of Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger's speeches."

The imperialists' antisocialist aggressive strategy is a reflection of their fear and despair in the face of the ceaseless growth of the forces of peace and progress and is, of course, ultimately doomed to failure. But time does not stand still. In this situation there is an increased responsibility on all of us who by our labor can and must contribute to the struggle for the cause of peace.

"There is no task more important today on the international plane for our party, our people and for all peoples on the planet than that of defending peace" -- these words spoken by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 26th party congress today sound more topical than ever.

RPP RECALLS EARLY ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE TO PRC

OW190406 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 10000 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Chinese leaders have acknowledged recently -- such as during the 12th CPC National Congress -- that China's economic development was most steady during the first 10 years after the founding of the republic, particularly during the first 5-year plan period from 1953 to 1957. In this regard, this station's observer (Misheng) points out:

In those days when the Chinese people began to take the path of socialist construction, the situation was grim, owing to the capitalist countries' economic blockade. The USSR knew from its experience the complexity in building a socialist material and technical foundation and considered it its internationalist obligation to assist the PRC to fulfill its target. During the first 5-year plan period in China, the USSR assisted China in building and replacing over 250 large industrial enterprises and other projects, such as the Anshan iron and steel company, the Wuhan iron and steel company, the Baotou iron and steel company, [words indistinct] heavy machinery plant, the Lanzhou petroleum refinery, and so forth.

The USSR also assisted China in setting up its aircraft industry, large power machinery manufacturing industry and petrochemical industry. In those days China imported its complete sets of equipment mainly from the USSR. Mao Zedong wrote in 1957: You can see for yourselves who have designed and installed that many important plants for us. Has the United States? Have the British? No, they have not! Only the USSR [words indistinct].

During the early 1960's, 30 percent of the pig iron, 40 percent of the steel, 80 percent of the trucks, 90 percent of the tractors, 25 percent of the electricity produced in China were produced with Soviet assistance.

The Soviet people believe that such assistance was a concrete manifestation of their proletarian international policy, their spontaneous and unshirkable obligation, and their efforts exerted for a common cause. The Soviet people were very satisfied to know that, because of their labor, the founding of the socialist new China was enhanced, and their fraternal assistance was highly evaluated in China.

CORRECTION TO REPORT ON TALKS IN BEIJING

The following correction should be made to the item headlined "'Concrete Differences' Discussed in Bejing," published in the 15 October Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page B 1:

Paragraph five, line one should read: A member of the Chinese Communist Party Politburo, Peng Zhen, said recently....(correcting name)

PRC COMMENTARY ON U.S.-ISRAELI TIES CITED

LD181522 Moscow TASS in English 1357 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Beijing, October 18 TASS -- The journal BAN YUE TAN, published by the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, has printed a commentary condemning Israel's criminal actions in Lebanon. It is clear to all, the journal says, that the main reason why Israel dared commit such crimes is the fact that it relies on the United States. "Connivance and protection from the USA and its yearly billion-dollar aid embolden the Israeli authorities. Therefore the United States cannot absolve itself of the responsibility for Israel's atrocities, the journal stresses.

U.S., JAPANESE 'TWO CHINAS' VIEW ASSAILED

OW191105 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1600 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] An article carried in Japan's SANKEI SHIMBUN contains a lot of materials about the view that there are "two Chinas" in the world. It quotes Japanese officials as alleging that such a view reflects the reality in the world. With regard to this propaganda campaign, (Shevin), a Soviet journalist and expert in international affairs, comments as follows:

First of all, I wish to point out that the SANKEI SHIMBUN article was published at almost the same time when U.S. President Reagan made his statement on this issue. Let me remind you that in his statement Reagan reiterated Washington's intent to fulfill future U.S. commitments to Taiwan, and that he linked the question of ending U.S. arms supply to Taiwan directly with the so-called peaceful settlement of the differences between the People's Republic of China and the Taipei authorities. China's RENMIN RIBAO correctly took Reagan's statement as a concrete manifestation of U.S. intervention in the PRC's internal affairs.

I wish to mention that there is only one China and Taiwan is a component part of it, and that in both the Sino-American Shanghai communique and the communique on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and the United States, the U.S. side affirmed its concurrence with this conspicuous fact. Here a question naturally arises: Why did Washington and then Tokyo again sing the old tune of two Chinas? This kind of stance, I think, is connected with the intent of the U.S. and Japanese ruling cliques to legalize their cooperation with the Taiwan authorities in all fields. It is not accidental that Western military experts have pointed to the increasing efforts toward such cooperation. In the field of U.S.-Taiwan military cooperation alone, the weapons supplied annually to Taipei by the United States are valued at $1.2-1.3 billion. In addition, Taiwan has established a military enterprise network with the assistance of U.S. experts and by using American patent certificates and funds. These enterprises supply arms to the Taiwan bellicose elements.

From the above we can draw this conclusion: The U.S. ruling clique has allied with the Japanese militarists to continue their encroachment upon the PRC's sovereign rights and to insult the dignity of the Chinese people. There is every indication that Washington and Tokyo want to perpetuate Taiwan's position practically as the imperialists' never-sinking carrier in China's coastal waters. This situation and policy are absolutely intolerable.

The Soviet stand toward the Taiwan issue is known to all. Taiwan was and still is the PRC's territory. All aspects of this issue are the internal affairs of the Chinese Government. This is the consistent and pricipled stand of the Soviet Union.

PRAVDA COMMENTS ON RESIGNATION OF JAPAN'S SUZUKI

PM190849 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Oct 82 p 5

[Yu. Vdovin: "Commentator's Column": "A Calculated Resignation"]

[Text] Tokyo -- Z. Suzuki, the Japanese prime minister, who is at the same time president of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], has announced that he is giving up both posts. In his announcement to this effect he pointed out that this step accords with the interests of maintaining unity in the party ranks.

For many the prime minister's decision came as a surprise. Only a few days ago, he had announced that he intended to run as a candidate in the LDP's presidential elections, which were planned to take place soon. No one had the slightest doubt that Suzuki would be reelected, as his power in the party and in the government was buttressed by an alliance with the largest and most influential grouping in the LDP, that of the former Prime Minister K. Tanaka, who in his time was exposed for financial intrigues and the receipt of multimillion bribes [as published] from the American aircraft concern, Lockheed. It is true the latter circumstance did engender great dissatisfaction in the party. A number of its prominent leaders considered that such overt links with forces mixed up in scandalous dealings could affect the results of next year's parliamentary elections.

However, as the press points out, there are even more serious reasons why the party's standing is being undermined. The population is expressing ever-increasing dissatisfaction with regard to the inability of the government and the LDP to solve the serious economic problems that are facing the country and also with regard to Japan's increasing military preparations and involvement in the Pentagon's dangerous global strategy. In their commentaries on Suzuki's resignation, the newspapers recall that for many years now the Japanese economy has been marking time, and that prices and unemployment have been rising uncontrollably. This year alone the country's national debt will have increased by almost 10 trillion yen and will amount to more than 100 trillion yen, which considerably exceeds the country's 2-year budget. During Suzuki's period in office as prime minister, military appropriations have grown appreciably, and a new step has been taken along the path of transforming Japanese territory into a U.S. nuclear missile bridgehead and Japan's population into the hostage of the Pentagon's nuclear strategy.

According to the results of public opinion polls conducted recently by various mass media organs, only about 20 percent of voters approved the present Cabinet's policy. More than 50 percent of those polled expressed themselves against it. It is clear that all this causes the ruling circles serious anxiety. Suzuki's resignation, which they sanctioned, is a manifest attempt to quell the dissatisfaction of the broad strata of the Japanese people.

U.S.-JAPANESE MANEUVERS POSE THREAT TO NEIGHBORS

LD182140 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 18 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] On the island of Hokkaido, the most northerly of the Japanese islands, joint U.S. and Japanese air maneuvers began. United States Air Force F-15 fighters have been transferred there from Okinawa to take part. For 3 days they will practice cooperation with the Japanese air force. The selection of Hokkaido for the holding of these American-Japanese maneuvers was not by chance. It is in the direct vicinity of the state frontier of the USSR. Militarist demonstrations are being organized here more and more often by Washington and Tokyo. Recently a joint American-Japanese naval squadron held a training operation on blockading the straits off the shores of the islands. Communications troops of Japan and the United States have also held exercises on the island. The Japanese ruling circles try to justify all these actions by worn-out references to the Soviet military threat.

Under the same pretext, the Japanese leadership gave permission for the basing of 48 American F-16 fighter-bombers on north Honshu. These aircraft are capable of making missile and bombing raids up to a radius of 1,000 km and represent a direct threat to Soviet territory. It is known that F-16 aircraft can carry nuclear weapons. True, spokesmen for the Japanese Government have said that such a possibility is excluded since the United States knows about Japan's policy, based on the three nonnuclear principles: not to import, produce or possess nuclear weapons. But it is well known that the Pentagon has already repeatedly breached these principles and could well do so in the future -- the more so since the Japanese authorities have no powers to check whether American aircraft are bringing nuclear weapons into Japan. The transfer of a U.S. Air Force strike force to the Japanese islands and the provocative joint maneuvers near our frontiers increase the danger to Japan of being drawn into a military adventure.

The Japanese Government has often stated its desire to develop cooperation with our country. However, the military preparations being made near our frontiers do not accord well with such intentions. It is natural that such military preparations by Japan should arouse fears in the neighbouring countries of Southeast Asia. The Tokyo paper ASAHI writes about this in connection with the visit of Indonesian President Suharto to Japan, beginning tomorrow. The neighbouring states are particularly alarmed, the paper stresses, by the decision of the Japanese Government to expand the operating zone of its naval forces. It is intended that they should cover maritime communications to a radius of 1,000nautical miles from the shores of Japan. This will lead to a rise in the strength of the Japanese fleet and, ASAHI writes, could turn Japan into the gendarme of Asia.

SANKEI SHIMBUN REPORT ON USSR THREAT DISPUTED

OW190647 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1000 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Following is a commentary by our commentator Mikhail Demchenko on a provocative report carried in the Japanese newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN:

Propaganda fabrications are found in Japanese newspapers from time to time designed to instill in the Japanese people's minds the idea that they are under a threat and must therefore be armed. This time those newspapers are offering similar advice to another country.

For example, SANKEI SHIMBUN recently carried a provocative report based on a statement from the U.S. Department of Defense. In this report, SANKEI made assertions as if the Soviet Union were attempting to occupy China's northern areas through a buildup of its forces along the border. By doing so, it tried to tell the Chinese people that China is also exposed to a so-called threat from the north.

What has prompted the U.S. Pentagon and SANKEI SHIMBUN to circulate the slanderous report? As far as the person who wrote the SANKEI report and those lurking behind it are concerned, the prospects for Sino-Soviet normalization for a healthy situation in the Far East did not please them.

It is well known that the Soviet Union was quick to propose better relations with China. The proposal was repeated by Brezhnev, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium and general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his recent speech in Baku. In the speech, he said: Speaking of Asia, it is deemed very important to normalize relations between the USSR and China and improve them gradually on the basis of commonsense, mutual respect and reciprocity. This will be a good contribution to the strengthening of the foundations of peace and stability in Asia and the world, as well as to the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and a series of Asian countries.

The Soviet Union has been pursuing policies dedicated to the strengthening of peace and security in Asia consistently and invariable. This was reaffirmed by Foreign Minister Gromyko in his speech at the 37th UN General Assembly session. He declared in that speech that the USSR, together with all the nations in the Far East, is ready to explore ways and means of strengthening security in the situation in that region.

It proposed a study of the applicationto the Far East of some of the mutual confidence measures that had proved their validity in Europe. The Soviet Union, he stated, is prepared to discuss this issue from a practical point of view with the participation of China and Japan.

The United States, pursuing its vast interests in the Far East, is not pleased with this proposal. In order not to allow a relaxation of the situation in that region indeed, it has decided to deploy F-16 fighter-bombers to Honshu. The fact that the Japanese Government agreed to this action against Japan's security interests naturally gave rise to misgivings. The remark by a high Foreign Ministry official that the Soviet Maritime Province could be a target for attacks mounted from U.S. bases in Japan caused even greater apprehensions. This comment was aimed at making the Japanese people accustomed to thoughts of a possible military conflict with the Soviet Union, one of their neighbors, and at justifying the nation's militarization.

However, no direct or indirect attempt to deny the Soviet peace-loving foreign policy can frustrate the inexhaustible Soviet efforts for peace and detente. Foreign Minister Gromyko stressed in his speech at the 37th UN General Assembly that the Soviet Union has been attacking arms worshipping policies and that it will continue to do so. He said: Those who stand for preventing a nuclear catastrophe and strengthening peace can always expect support and cooperation by the Soviet Union.

INCREASE IN S. KOREA MILITARY BUDGET CONDEMNED

SK190126 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Mikhaylov, a commentator of this station, writes as follows:

The South Korean National Assembly has approved a bill on the military budget for 1983. Publications have indicated thatthe amount of the military budget for 1983 is record-breaking -- exceeding as much as $40,700 million. This is an increase of 10 percent compared to the South Korean military budget for this year.

Trying to justify such a rapid increase in the military budget, the boss of the South Korean regime has clamored again about the nonexistent threat of a southward invasion. The South Korean Army has reached 700,000 -- 5th in the world.

The Seoul regime is accelerating the mass production of modern tanks, aircraft, helicopters, guns and missiles. Expenditures of huge amounts for war preparations will result in a sharp reduction in expenditures for the social, cultural, education and public health fields, which are insufficient even now.

The unbalanced development of the South Korean economy has further unbalanced the various economic fields and has resulted in a further increase in inflation and the price of daily necessities.

The Seoul regime's militarist policy runs counter to the interests of the South Korean people. This policy has hindered the solution to the vital problems confronting all Korean people, including the peaceful reunification of the country on the basis of democratic principles.

TRUONG CHINH FAREWELL MESSAGE TO BREZHNEV

PM190843 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 1

[TASS report: "Heartfelt Thanks"]

[Text] Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has received a telegram from Truong Chinh, member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SRV State Council, which states:

"On leaving the Soviet Union, the SRV party and state delegation expresses to you, dear Leonid Ilich, and through you to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Soviet people profound and heartfelt thanks for your cordial and festive welcome and the warm feelings shown toward the delegation.

"The fine results of the visit will undoubtedly promote the further consolidation of relations of fraternal friendship, combat solidarity and all-around cooperation between our parties and peoples based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

"We wish the fraternal Soviet people under the wise leadership of the glorious CPSU and its Central Committee headed by you new, even greater achievements in building communism and in the struggle for peace and social progress in the world.

"We wholeheartedly wish you good health and great successes in your noble activity."

HUN SEN DEMANDS UN EXPULSION OF POL POT 'CLIQUE'

PM141317 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Guarantee of Victories"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 10 Oct -- The Kampuchean people resolutely demand the expulsion of the Pol Pot criminals from the United Nations and other international organizations, Hun Sen, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and Kampuchean foreign minister, has stated. Speaking at a meeting of Phnom Penh working people, he noted that the Pol Pot bandits, who annihilated 3 million Kampucheans over the years of their bloody rule, have no right to represent the Kampuchean people in international organizations. As for the so-called "Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea," it has been created on the instructions of American imperialism and the forces of international reaction on the basis of representatives of the Khmer reactionary rabble. This is only the latest attempt by the enemies of the People's Kampuchea to provide a cover for the Pol Pot clique.

The enemies of the Kampuchean revolution have not given up trying to halt the Kampuchean people's rebirth and the building of a new life in the country. They have not stopped their subversive actions against Kampuchea and continue to whip up tension on the Kampuchean-Thai border. The alliance of the three countries of Indochina and the fraternal friendship and cooperation between People's Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are the guarantee of our victories and of the building of the foundations of socialism in Kampuchea, the minister stressed.

KAMPUCHEA REPORTS THAI BORDER INCURSIONS

PM190907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Acts of Provocation Continue"]

[Text] Phnom Penh, 12 Oct -- The Thai military is continuing to stoke tension on the border with the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

SPK reports that from 1 through 7 October Thai Air Force planes repeatedly violated Kampuchean air space while Thai warships made incursions into the republic's territorial waters on more than 100 occasions.

At the same time the border regions of Kampuchea's Preah Vihear, Battambang, Siem Reap, (Pousat) and Koh Kong Provinces were subjected to massive Thai artillery shelling.

INCREASING BURMESE INSURGENCY OBSTRUCTS PROGRESS

BK161348 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Insurgents have recently become active again in Burma, as shown by the acts of terror committed in Rangoon. The Burmese press, commenting on this, has been calling for a strengthening of national defense and security.

The newspaper KYEMON wrote that all the indigenous people must join in fighting and crushing the insurgents, who pose a threat to the country's independence. LOKTHA PYEITHU NEZIN wrote that so long as the insurgents remain active, they obstruct national progress and the building of a socialist democratic state.

The revival of insurgent activities will make it necessary for the Burmese Government to introduce new measures to strengthen security in urban and rural areas. This means that funds set aside for the construction of schools and hospitals, the exploitation of recently discovered oil deposits and increases in pensions and salaries for the working people of Burma will have to be diverted to military uses. The funds would have been useful in solving the socioeconomic problems confronting Burma.

The leaders of these insurgents claim to represent the interests of the people and the indigenous national groups. Even if some people did believe in them in the past, they have now totally lost credibility on account of their acts of looting, burning and killing of peace-loving people and the forcible recruitment of people into their gangs. These acts show how their words about the people's interests differ from their (?deeds). They have not enjoyed the support of the people of Burma for a long time. They no longer have their roots inside Burma.

How have the insurgents survived for so long? Where do they get the means for their existence? The answers to these questions can be seen in the Burmese papers.

The newspaper BOTATAUNG wrote that the insurgents survive by lotting and robbing the local people and by engaging in smuggling narcotic drugs. BOTATAUNG also explained that the insurgents force the local people to cultivate opium, levy taxes and buy up the opium at low prices. They then process all kinds of drugs from the raw opium, smuggle the drugs abroad and purchase weapons and military equipment. They are also seriously damaging the country's finances with their smuggling of valuable gems and antiques.

Burma's Army has been fighting against these criminal gangs of the insurgents. In his opening speech at the People's Assembly recently, Prime Minister U Maung Maung Kha reported that during the first 6 months of the current year, over 1,100 acres of opium had been destroyed, hundreds of kilograms of narcotic drugs seized and over 400 smugglers arrested. It was also reported that an opium refinery, a radio station, weapons, counterfeit currency and a printing press for counterfeiting currency were captured. However, these insurgent gangs, which appeared to have been uprooted some time ago, have become active again. They receive support from abroad.

Commenting on the resurgence of insurgent activities, THE GUARDIAN newspaper wrote frankly that the insurgent gangs accurately manifest the danger of external threat. THE GUARDIAN points to the need for greater vigilance.

U.S. LABOR SECRETARY'S STAND ON POLAND VIEWED

LD182350 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 18 Oct 82

[From the "At an Acute Angle" program]

[Text] Today we would like to mention again the Californian radio expose by Reagan, President of the United States, which took place several days ago. As it is known, the master of the White House expressed his deep concern about the law on trade unions which had been passed by the Sejm of Poland. Adopting the pose of a mentor, Reagan started to instruct the Sejm of Poland and the working people of the Polish People's Republic yet again as to how one should regulate relations between the state and trade unions.

The American President stated, among other things, that the statute adopted by the Sejm is contrary to his vision of such relations. It is worth adding here that each of us has a definite opinion about Reagan's vision on the basis of how the President of the United States, in an iron way, with the help of the police and handcuffs, suppressed the strike of the air controllers. Now this defender of democracy and justice has announced further economic sanctions of the American Government, striking a blow against the interest of ordinary Polish citizens.

In this connection it is worth drawing one's attention to a certain fact. The point is that the President of the United States has elected a personal spokesman to popularize his attitudes toward the events in Poland, as it were. He is Raymond Donovan, secretary of labor.

Secretary Donovan takes an active part in various official celebrations supporting Polish counterrevolutionary extremists. He is also an ardent supporter of all hard-hitting sanctions aimed against the Polish People's Republic. It is precisely this side of Donovan's work which has apparently attracted the Radio Free Europe. The name of the American secretary of labor is often present in various programs of the Munich radio station and it is always accompanied by admiring epithets. It is worth emphasizing here that the demagogues from Radio Free Europe -- praising themselves for their supposed objectivity, praising Donovan for his superficial love of the ideals of democracy -- carefully keep quiet about the facts which reveal close links between the American secretary of labor and the gangsters' Mafia, although the American press has written about it for a long time.

Before Reagan offered the post of secretary of labor to his close friend, Donovan held the post of vice president of the construction concern Schiavone Construction. For a large sum of money, which was stolen from the safe of that firm, Donovan paid for the services of a local gang which secured calm in the concern's enterprises. This calm was attained by the gang through its specific methods, that is through terror and constant threats addressed to the local trade unions of construction workers. All this became generally known when Donovan had already sat in the armchair of a secretary. Literally, every day in the press facts compromising Donovan were published.

Nosy reporters have also exposed perhaps the most sensational fact yet. During the period when in some weeklies an investigation, as a matter of fact, was going on with Donovan's case, a certain (?Nathan Masseli), the son of a well-known gangster who was supposed to be the star witness in the case of Reagan's secretary, was shot in New York. The press wrote, without mincing words, that the murder of (?Masseli) is a serious threat for his father. If he reveals the facts which would uncover Donovan, he would share the fate of his son. Those facts continued to find their way to the press. It was explained, for example, that the Federal Electoral Commission accused the present labor secretary of using the services of gangsters during the course of collecting funds for Ronald Reagan's campaign for president.

All this may seem improbable, although we remember criminal activities of various activists holding much higher posts in the United States than Donovan. All this is obviously known to the employees of the Munich station who prefer, however, to present this manipulator of finances as a noble defender of Polish extremists. For this is the praised "objectivity" of Radio Free Europe.

USSR-SFRY ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS BEGIN

LD182058 Moscow in Serbo-Croatian to Yugoslavia 1700 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Soviet-Yugoslav economic talks on prospects for cooperation began in Moscow today. The head of the Yugoslav delegation Jon Srbovan, member of the Federal Executive Council and deputy chairman of the Yugoslav side of the intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-technical Cooperation, pointed to the successful development of trade and economic ties between the two countries.

Trade, in particular mutual deliveries of machines and equipment, is growing rapidly. Series of power plants, enterprises and other installations are being built in Yugoslavia with Soviet participation. Srbovan spoke in favor of expanding cooperation in the production of cars, machines, agricultural machines and other equipment.

Comrade Srbovan today had talks in Moscow with Comrade Morozov, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations and deputy chairman of the Soviet side of the intergovernmental Soviet-Yugoslav Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. They discussed issues of trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

INCREASED COMMERCIAL TIES WITH ROMANIA VIEWED

AU141146 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0945 GMT 14 Oct 82

["Contracts Worth 500 Million Rubles" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 14/10/1982 -- The Soviet Union, a traditional participant in the autumn Bucharest fairs, avails itself of their productive opportunities to many-sidedly expand its friendship and economic and commercial relations with Romania and with other countries participating in these events, R.I. Isayev, commercial director of the USSR's pavilion, said at the end of the TIB-82 [Bucharest International Fair] edition. He specified that Soviet foreign trade organizations conducted talks with a series of Romanian foreign trade enterprises and concluded contracts worth more than 500 million roubles. One of the most important contracts refers to the Soviet import of Romanian oil field equipment.

The commercial director of the Soviet pavilion pointed out that the mutual goods deliveries had substantially intensified and diversified in the last few years as regards the structure of exchanges. Starting this year, the USSR purchases from Romania a series of such new products as gondola cars and farm machinery.

In keeping with the long-term trade agreement (1981-1985) signed in July 1981, the Soviet-Romanian exchanges over this quinquennium will stand at 17 thousand million roubles. The results scored last year when the volume of mutual deliveries amounted to 3.5 billion roubles or so, above plan provisions, prove that the long-term agreement is successfully translated into fact, R.I. Isayev showed. One of the most important and dynamic sectors of the Soviet-Romanian relations is the economic collaboration to the development of which the permanent growth of the two country's economic and technical-scientific potential contributes considerably.

USTINOV, CSSR'S DZUR SPEAK AT MILITARY COLLEGE

PM181239 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 9 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[TASS report under the general heading "Cordial Meetings"]

[Excerpts] Prague, 7 Oct -- A fraternal, warm and cordial welcome is being given by Socialist Czechoslovakia to the Soviet military delegation headed by Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, who is here on an official friendly visit.

Today the Soviet guests arrived in Slovakia. At Poprad City Airport they were met by J. Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia Central Committee, and many representatives of the republic's public.

The members of the Soviet delegation visited the military technical college named for Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship in the city of Liptovsky Mikulas, where a meeting was held during which the future military engineers of the Czechoslovak People's Army were addressed by Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, and D.F. Ustinov.

The Soviet delegation's visit is an indication of the deepening unity between our two countries and of the international combat alliance member states, of the Warsaw Pact M. Dzur said. Together with the Soviet people, we are proud of the results achieved by that country during the 60 years of the USSR's existence. We are filled with joy and optimism by the fact that the Soviet Union is our most loyal ally and that it heads the struggle of the world's progressive forces for peace, independence and the peoples' freedom and happiness. The six decades of the USSR's existence are a vivid reflection of its international authority and an example of the victories and invincibility of the ideas of socialism and communism.

Western reactionary circles headed by the U.S. military-industrial complex, the CSSR minister of national defense continued, are trying to obtain military superiority over the Warsaw Pact states, stirring up militarist fervor and trying to operate from a position of strength and impose their will on other states and peoples.

This highly dangerous U.S. policy is in sharp contrast to the USSR's peace-loving foreign policy and the indefatigable efforts of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the work of strengthening peace and cooperation between peoples. Clear confirmation of this is the USSR's historic commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The United States and its allies must realize that the socialist countries' peace-loving policy is not a sign of weakness. Their armed forces' defensive might and high combat readiness are the solid base of our countries' peace efforts.

In fulfilling its responsible tasks the Czechoslovak People's Army makes wide use of the Soviet army's experience. We greatly appreciate the fact that we can make use of the latest achievements of Soviet science and technology and rely on the comprehensive aid of the Soviet army in raising the Czechoslovak Armed Forces' combat might.

Czechoslovak People's Army servicemen, together the Soviet army and the armed forces of other Warsaw Pact countries, M. Dzur stressed in conclusion, are always ready to defend peace and socialism's gains.

D.F. Ustinov conveyed to those present and all the soldiers of the Czechoslovak People's Army warm greetings and best wishes from L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Your college, he said, is on the glorious soil of Slovakia and bears the name of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship, and that is profoundly symbolic. Our friendship was born during the difficult years of the Great Patriotic War in our joint struggle against the German fascist invaders and was sealed with the blood shed by the true sons and daughters of the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples.

A national uprising against the German fascist occupiers broke out on Slovak soil. One of the leaders of this historic uprising was Comrade G. Husak. Here Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that great friend of the Czechoslovak people, trod the roads of the front line from the Carpathians to Prague in the ranks of the Soviet Liberation Army as a military commissar during the Great Patriotic War.

The fact that the leaders of our parties and states fought together against the common enemy during the last war and are today fighting together for the triumph of the great ideals of communism and peace is filled with meaning.

The great friendship and sincere and cordial relations between Comrades L.W. Brezhnev and G. Husak are the embodiment of the indissoluble brotherhood and lasting combat alliance of our peoples and armies.

In creating a new society our countries and peoples are doing their utmost to defend and consolidate peace on earth. The task is vitally important. Today it is particularly urgent because aggressive imperialist circles, principally the United States and NATO, are pushing humanity toward confrontation and the very brink of war. They are trying to achieve military superiority over the USSR and the socialist community countries.

The more clearly the aggressive face of imperialism shows itself, the USSR minister of defense continued, the more the struggle against the threat of a new war increases in scope and strength.

The Soviet Union, the CSSR and the other fraternal socialist countries are in the vanguard of this struggle. Great prospects for its success have been opened up by the Peace Program for the Eighties adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress and approved by all fraternal parties and peoples. It has been supplemented and developed by the constructive initiatives advanced by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev since the congress. These received the passionate support of all people of good-will on earth. The decisive obstacle to the implementation of imperialism's aggressive plans and its attempts to weaken the socialist community is the Warsaw Pact Organization. The fraternal parties and peoples see its strengthening as their internationalist duty. They are doing everything to ensure that the socialist community's defensive alliance cannot be shaken by any hostile forces and will continue to reliably counter any aggressive plots by imperialism, the head of the Soviet military delegation emphasized.

To these ends the Warsaw Pact countries are ceaselessly improving their Joint Armed Forces. They are equipped with up-to-date weapons and their personnel are indefatigably raising their combat skills. The allied armies' troops again showed their high combat capability and combat skill during the Shield-82 exercise held recently in Bulgaria.

The Soviet Armed Forces and the Czechoslovak People's Army, together with other fraternal armies, are strong combat components of the Joint Armed Forces. Combat cooperation is being fruitfully strengthened between them. The daily friendly ties between soldiers of the Central Group of Forces and the Czechoslovak People's Army have become a remarkable tradition.

Military education institutes, academies and colleages, including yours, make a considerable contribution to raising our armies' combat might, D.F. Ustinov continued.

The task whose fulfillment is entrusted to soldiers by the party and people is an honorable and responsible one. It is the defense of that which is most precious -- the freedom and independence of their socialist motherland.

Doubly honorable and responsible is the duty of those who have chosen as their lifelong profession the defense of the motherland. It demands profound knowledge of military matters, high discipline and courage.

All these qualities are fostered in you by your teachers in the classroom, the laboratory and on the training ground. The more soundly you are ideologically tempered, the higher will be your professional skill and the greater your contribution to raising the combat readiness of the subunits, units and divisions to which you will go after your studies.

Contemporary warfare mades high demands on an officer. He must direct those under him with firmness in a difficult situation, be well versed in combat equipment and skillfully organize their exploitation and use under combat conditions. This is something that is extremely necessary. An army can have good weapons and the most up-to-date troop organization and yet, if it is lacking comprehensively trained officers, it is difficult to ensure success.

The officers are the mainstay, the backbone, as it were, of a socialist army, the bearers of its best traditions. Deeply devoted to the party and the people, they are convinced internationalists and champions of friendship and cooperation with their brothers-in-arms. These officer-like qualities are being successfully formed within your college, too.

D.F. Ustinov concluded by wishing the Czechoslovak friends further great success in the training of highly-qualified officer cadres and in the cause of strengthening the defense capability of the CSSR and the whole of the socialist community.

The final meeting between the Soviet military delegation and Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, took place on 8 October. During the meeting, which took place in a cordial and comradely atmosphere, the results of the visit were given a high appreciation and it was emphasized that it has contributed to the further consolidation of the cooperation between the two countries' armed forces and the friendship between the Soviet and Czechoslovak peoples.

KOSTANDOV ATTENDS MOSCOW MEETING FOR GDR JUBILEE

PM181019 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Oct 82 p 5

[TASS report: "GDR People's Holiday"]

[Text] A ceremonial meeting of Moscow working people was held on 6 October to mark the 33d anniversary of the GDR's formation.

A report was delivered by Z.G. Novozhilova, deputy chairman of the central board of the Soviet Society for Friendship with the GDR.

E. Winkelmann, GDR ambassador to the USSR, said that the unshakeable fraternal alliance between the SED and the CPSU and the two countries' peoples is constantly strengthening. The now traditional meetings between Comrades E. Honecker and L.I. Brezhnev, he noted, are a powerful impetus to the further development of comprehensive cooperation.

Participating in the meeting were M.A. Yasnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; L.A. Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; leaders of a number of ministries and departments; representatives of party, soviet and social organizations and also a delegation of the German-Soviet Friendship Society headed by H. Toeplitz, member of the society's Presidium and chairman of the GDR Supreme Court.

The same day E. Winkelmann held a reception on the occasion of the noteworthy anniversary. Present were M.A. Yasnov, L.A. Kostandov and other officials.

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE PROTOCOL WITH BULGARIA -- A protocol on scientific-technical cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the field of agriculture for 1983-90 was signed in Sofia. It provides for a wide exchange of experience in the sphere of the accelerated development of agriculture and for joint research for the purpose of creating new varieties of plants and highly productive breeds of cattle, and for the solving of other problems facing Soviet and Bulgarian scientists. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 18 Oct 82 LD]

SOLOMENTSEV, DKP'S MIES HOLD DUESSELDORF TALKS

PM181017 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Unity of Views"]

[Text] Duesselforf, 11 Oct -- M.S. Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, met here today with H. Mies, chairman ofthe German Communist Party [DKP]. (K.-G. Shreder), member of the DKP Board Presidium and Secretariat, participated in the meeting.

During the talks, which were held in the spirit of fraternal friendship and solidarity characteristic of relations between the CPSU and the DKP, there was an exchange of opinions on urgent problems of the international situation.

The meeting demonstrated total unity of views on all the questions discussed.

BREZHNEV, SPAIN'S KING CARLOS EXCHANGE GREETINGS

LD181448 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- Leonid Brezhnev has sent a message to King Don Juan Carlos the First of Spain conveying to him and the Spanish people congratulations and wishes of prosperity and peace on the occasion of the country's national holiday.

In his reply message the king of Spain thanked on behalf of the Spanish people and on his personal behalf for the congratulations and good wishes.

KOVALEV, SWISS OFFICIAL HOLD MOSCOW TALKS

LD182058 Moscow TASS in English 1831 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- Anatoliy Kovalev, deputy foreign minister of the USSR, and Raymond Probst, state secretary of the Federal Foreign Affairs Department of Switzerland, have held consultations at the Soviet Foreign Ministry.

In the course of the exchange of views, which was businesslike and useful, the sides gave special attention to questions connected with the European follow-up conference in Madrid.

FINLAND'S FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES IN MOSCOW

PM180951 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 82 Morning Edition P 4

[TASS report: "Arrival in Moscow"]

[Text] Ahti Pekkala, deputy prime minister and finance minister of Finland, arrived in Moscow on 10 October at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He was met at the airport by USSR Finance Minister V.F. Garbuzov.

Minister Received by Arkhipov

PM181013 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Talks Held"]

[Text] On 11 October, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received A. Pekkala, deputy prime minister and minister of finance of Finland, and had talks with him.

V.F. Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance, and E. Hallama, Finnish ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

GROMYKO CONGRATULATES DANISH FOREIGN MINISTER

PM081049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report under the general heading: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko has sent a telegram to U. Ellemann-Jensen, conveying congratulations on his appointment to the post of Danish foreign minister. In a reply telegram U. Ellemann-Jensen expressed sincere gratitude for the congratulations.

IZVESTIYA COMMENTS ON EUROPEAN PEACE MOVEMENT

LD182052 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 18 TASS -- The unprecedented scope of the movement for peace, against the arms race, against the threat of nuclear war, for declaring northern Europe to be a nuclear-free zone is presently the most noteworthy feature in the public life of the countries of that region, the newspaper IZVESTIYA stresses today. The newspaper writes that "The anti-war movement has strengthened not only among the Swedes and Finns, it has assumed a massive scale in the NATO member-countries -- Norway, Denmark and Iceland... The cause of the qualitative change in the anti-war movement in the countries of northern Europe is apparent. It is a reaction to Washington's openly militaristic policy."

As is pointed out in the international review of the newspaper, Washington's plans that are dangerous to the destinies of the world have triggered off a most powerful movement of protest both in the USA itself and in the leading NATO countries -- the FRG, Britain, Italy and France. "The actions and moves by the inhabitants of northern Europe are part of the world-wide movement," the newspaper notes, in particular, that the striving of the Pentagon and NATO to move the "forward line of confrontation" to the borders of the countries of northern Europe is a source of special concern for the public.

The newspaper IZVESTIYA points out the growth of the number of champions of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe and continues that the USSR's readiness to commit itself not to use nuclear weapons against the countries of northern Europe, that will participate in a nuclear-free zone, have aroused tremendous interest in the countries of that region. The other Soviet peace initiatives have been positively evaluated in those countries.

"It is understandable that there are opponents of a nuclear-free zone, who in some countries are influential politicians holding ministerial posts or sitting in parliament", the newspaper goes on to say. IZVESTIYA also points out that it is by means of the anti-Soviet hysteria that they are trying to bring down the anti-war movement. "But the opponents of a nuclear-free zone find it increasingly difficult to explain their stand. The idea of the zone is winning over ever new supporters. The inhabitants of the countries of northern Europe see in that an earnest of security".

U.S. PRESSURES TURKEY THROUGH ATLANTIC ALLIANCE

LD182342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Report by correspondent (Anatoliy Karibskiy)]

[Text] A so-called international seminar, "NATO -- the 80's," has finished in Istanbul, one of the largest cities in Turkey. Leading sovietologists, theoreticians and persons directly responsible for implementing NATO strategy participated. The seminar's work started right after the whole world learned of the new Soviet peace initiatives. The mass media of Turkey, having reported the proposal by Leonid Ilich Brezhnev on the nonextension of the spheres of activity of NATO and the Warsaw Treaty to Asia, Africa and Latin America, asked the question: What will be the NATO leaders' reply to this concrete initiative of the Soviet Union?

The hope was expressed that such a reply would be heard even during the work of the seminar. However, these hopes proved to be in vain. The transatlantic hawks set in motion in Istanbul a dizzling Atlantic merry-go-round spinning to a hackneyed anti-Soviet tune. I shall quote just one example, an American professor, one [name indistinct], handed out a map to those present. It marked out a supposed Soviet plan of attack through Turkish territory toward the Persian Gulf. Turkey, the American declared, should undertake military activities in the Near East beyond the bounds of NATO and act as a loyal ally when it senses that the Soviet Union is attacking. It should refrain from implementing the gas for pipes agreement. It should take upon itself responsibilities that fall outside the NATO framework. It should not oppose the deployment of new missiles in Europe. This was heard in the crude reports of the members of the U.S. delegation.

Haluk Bayulken, Turkish minister of national defense, stressed in his speech that the zone of responsibility of NATO member-countries goes beyond their borders. The capital's paper (ALAY), commenting on the seminar, stresses: Washington has bound Turkey to NATO chariot and is demanding from it unquestioning fulfillment of all its demands. These demands, says the paper MILLIYET, are being accompanied by pressure on Ankara in the most varied areas.

The results of the work of the propaganda spectacle in Istanbul under the name "NATO -- the '80's" show that the national interests of the individual member-countries of the bloc, including Turkey, mean nothing to the NATO ringleaders. Such interests are sacrificed to the global, aggressive designs of Washington, which is continuing to ignore in every way the concrete peace initiatives of the Soviet Union.

BREZHNEV, CYPRUS' KIPRIANOU EXCHANGE GREETINGS

NC122056 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 12 Oct 82

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev sent a cable to President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou on the occasion of Cyprus' Independence Day. On his behalf and on behalf of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, he expressed warm and cordial congratulations to the president and to the people of Cyprus as well as wishes for new success in the cause of strengthening the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic, which follows a nonaligned policy.

I am absolutely certain, the cable stressed, that both the traditional friendly relations and the full cooperation established between our countries will be further expanded for the good of the Soviet and Cypriot people, for the interest of world peace and security.

In his reply cable, Kiprianou, on behalf of the people of Cyprus, the government and on his own behalf, sent Leonid Brezhnev and the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet deep gratitude for their warm congratulations.

Grasping this opportunity, the cable stressed, I express sincere gratitude for your support in our just struggle. I share your conviction for the further expansion of the friendly relations and cooperation between Cyprus and the Soviet Union.

COMMENTARY VIEWS UPCOMING KIPRIANOU VISIT

NC150657 Moscow in Greek to Cyprus 1800 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] It has been officially announced in Moscow that at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government, President of the Republic of Cyprus Spiros Kiprianou will visit the Soviet Union at the end of October. The Soviet people hope, writes our commentator, that the coming visit to the Soviet Union by Spiros Kiprianou will contribute to further development of the traditional friendly relations and to multilateral cooperation between our countries.

Soviet-Cypriot relations are based on a firm foundation. During the years of struggle for independence, the Soviet Union was constantly expressing its solidarity with Cyprus, and when in 1960 the Republic of Cyprus was proclaimed an independent state, the Soviet Union was one of the first countries to recognize its independence and establish diplomatic relations with it. USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Leonid Brezhnev's telegram, which was sent on the day of the proclamation of the Republic of Cyprus to the first president, Archbishop Makarios, expressed the hope that multilateral friendly relations would develop between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Cyprus to the benefit of our states and the consolidation of world peace.

The 22 years which have since passed have shown that these hopes have been vindicated. During all these years there has been fruitful political, commercial, economic and cultural cooperation between our countries. Currently, Soviet-Cypriot relations constitute an example of equal and mutually beneficial cooperation.

The visit last summer to the Soviet Union of the delegation of the house of representative of the Republic of Cyprus, headed by its president, Yeoryios Ladhas, confirmed once again that in relations between our states a realistic way of dealing with problems prevails. This is based on the coincidental approach of positions on a number of international problems of vital significance.

In the joint communique that was then issued it was more specifically stressed that the Soviet Union praises the nonaligned policy the Cyprus Republic implements, its role in the Nonaligned Movement and its stance on disarmament and the struggle against the arms race. The well-known stance of the Soviet Union which supports the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus; the withdrawal of all foreign troops from its soil and a solution to the Cyprus problem that would take into considertion the legal interests of the island's two communities was once again confirmed. The timeliness of convening a representative international conference on the Cyprus problem within the UN framework, which the Soviet Union has been proposing since 1974, was once again stressed.

The Soviet Union's position of principle on the Cyprus problem was again confirmed through the cable Leonid Brezhnev addressed to Spiros Kiprianou on the occasion of the Cyprus Republic's Independence Day and at the recent meeting between Andrey Gromyko and Spiros Kiprianou which took place in New York. It is necessary to once again stress, our commentator writes, that the crisis on the island has an international nature because it was the result of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of a sovereign state.

The fact that the Cyprus problem remains unsolved not only prolongs the tribulations of the island's population that has been forcibly separated into two isolated zones, but also leads to the aggravation of tension in this explosive area of the eastern Mediterranean. It is precisely in the interest of the imperialist circles to keep the Cyprus problem unsolved, thus essentially maintaining Cyprus' partition, because it is easier for them, in such conditions, to achieve a solution of the Cyprus problem that will correspond to NATO military-strategic plans. The essence of these plans is to transform Cyprus into a military springboard for this aggressive alliance, into a point of support for the so-called U.S. Rapid Deployment Forces which are destined to be used in the Near and Middle East area.

However, the Soviet people believe that, having the support of all progressive and democratic forces, the Cyprus people will be able to repulse the aggressive plans of imperialism and will not allow a solution of the Cyprus problem that will be alien to their vital interests to be imposed on them. The Soviet Union will always support the just cause of the people of the Cyprus Republic in this struggle. The Soviet people share the wishes that are expressed in Leonid Brezhnev's telegram to Spiros Kiprianou for success in the cause of consolidating the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic, which follows a nonaligned policy.

WEEKLY ADDRESSES FRG GOVERNMENT CHANGEOVER

PM151401 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 41 8 Oct 82 pp 10-11

[Article by K. Karagezyan: "Change of Guard"]

[Excerpts] So the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD), which headed the social-liberal government coalition for 13 years, is now back on the opposition benches. Its partner, the bourgeois liberal Free Democratic Party (FDP), has crossed over to the camp of its former political rival and is again a member of the ruling coalition, albeit a quite different one.

The leader of the government alliance is a bloc of bourgeois conservative parties -- the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union (CDU/CSU). CDU Chairman Helmut Kohl was elected federal chancellor. In contrast to the old coalition the present one is called a conservative-liberal coalition.

The new government's foreign and domestic political programs bear the clear imprint of a compromise between partners and therefore admits, judging by newspaper commentaries, to contradictory interpretations. According to Bonn's GENERAL ANZEIGER, for example, "Washington will have to face up to the fact that the Kohl government will also stick to a realistic policy of detente in Europe." But just below, the same paper notes: "New accents are appearing in ostpolitik, with greater emphasis being placed on the human rights issue." We know what lies behind these "accents" of transatlantic orgin. At any rate, it is not concern for human rights.

In the economic sphere, where the previous government totally failed to do anything about the growing unemployment. The Kohl Cabinet has put forward a program to stimulate the domestic economy by raising taxes, cutting social appropriations and encouraging capital investment. Will this recipe work? The West German Trade Unions Federation, which only recently was criticizing the economic policy of the Schmidt government, has already expressed its opinion of the Kohl Cabinet's draft economic program: it "presents an even worse balance in the social plane than the program formulated by the SPD-FDP coalition."

However, one feels that most commentators are reserving their judgment. Final assessments are being put off until after the general election planned for 6 March next year (there is an argument over the date).

The democratic public is already pointing out the need to keep a close eye on the development of political situation to prevent a shift to the right.

BOVIN COMMENTS ON KOHL FOREIGN POLICY STATEMENT

LD172030 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 17 Oct 82

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Aleksandr Bovin]

[Text] We shall now return to the foreign policy part of the government statement by Kohl. The fundamental idea of the new coalition's policy is set out in the following rather high-sounding words. I quote: The foundation of German foreign policy in the security field is fidelity to the North Atlantic community and friendship with the United States. Our friends and allies, Kohl declared, and also our partners throughout the world should know that they can rest assured that our policy will be consistent and reliable. A shaky position is a mortal danger for the FRG. The Western Community is the heart of German statehood.

Further on this general thesis is made more specific by Kohl in five points. First, we shall bring clarity to German-American relations and stabilize friendship with the United States. Secondly, the government stresses with renewed force its devotion to the Atlantic community which is the foundation of our policy, directed toward actively safeguarding peace.

Referring to these two points the paper NEUE RUHR ZEITUNG wrote as follows: The Atlantic alliance and friendship with America are raised to the status of absolute values. But let us go on.

Thirdly, Kohl says: Our main aim is the creation and stabilization of the necessary military balance at the lowest possible level of armaments with the aid of specific, balanced and verifiable results of negotiations. This sounds fine, but in practice it amounts to unconditional support for NATO's dual decision and for U.S. positions at Geneva. Fourthly, we wish to open new ways toward the unification of Europe. The idea of a community of Europe has crossed frontiers, led to the reconciliation of peoples and laid the cornerstones for building a stable order in Europe. This amounts to a prayer for the Common Market and European integration.

Finally, comrades, the fifth and last point which I shall now quote: Every FRG Government has to take account of its particular responsibility in connection with the division of our country and its position adjacent to the East. An active peace policy in relation to the states of central and Eastern Europe remains a German foreign policy task. It continues: The FRG Government will pay particular attention to relations with the Soviet Union and will strive consistently to further develop them. Then follows a volley from the big guns about Afghanistan and Poland, and the finale goes like this: The FRG Government considers economic relations with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA member-countries to be an important part of the whole complex of relations between East and West. It would wish the Soviet Union also to act in accordance with its responsibilities for relations between East and West.

As you see comrades, the fifth point, unlike the preceding four, contains quite a few covert and overt conditions and in general leaves room for moving in a number of different directions. We might well put it that Schmidt synthesized in his policy the dream of Adenauer, in particular, close alliance with the West, and the dream of Willy Brandt of relations of various kinds with the East. As far as I understand it, Kohl is unable to depart from this synthesis and does not wish to. Kekkonen once wrote this phrase: Reality which does not depend on us will not change no matter how much fuss we make. Therefore the FRG has no way back, either from geopolitical or just plain political considerations. The FRG will of course continue its Ostpolitik, will cooperate with us and also with other East European countries.

Nevertheless, as far as I understand it, the accent will of course be rearranged -- that is, it will be further away from Brandt and closer to Adenauer. Who will gain and who will lose from this in the FRG? We shall talk about this in one of our later programs, when it will be possible to analyze not only statements but also practical deeds.

SOVIET-FRG ECONOMIC COMMISSION MEETS IN BONN

LD160426 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 15 Oct 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] The 11th routine session of the Soviet-FRG Commission on economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has been held in Bonn.

The session was chaired by Otto Lambsdorff, the federal minister of economics. The Soviet delegation was headed by Comrade Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The special feature of the present session was that it was held immediately after the accession to power in Bonn of a new government headed by Helmut Kohl. The commission adknowledged that existing economic agreements and accords are being successfully implemented on the whole. Economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG is developing. This is in keeping with the objectives which were reflected in the joint communique on Comrade Brezhnev's visit to the FRG in November 1981. The main result of the Bonn session was confirmation of both countries' determination to consistently develop relations with each other.

This was stated by Comrade Konstandov and Minister Lambsdorff at a press conference at the end of the session. Minister Lambsdorff noted, in particular, that the FRG's undertakings in connection with the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe would be honored.

We spoke to one of the members of the commission, Otto Wolff von Amerongen, president of the Association of German Chambers of Industry and Commerce:

[Begin Amerongen recording in German fading into Russian translation] The most important thing shown by the work of the commission is the continuity of relations between the two countries, regardless of political changes. [End recording]

Referring to the prospects for economic cooperation between the USSR and the FRG, Otto Wolff von Amerongen noted that they were encouraging. Both countries supplement each other well in the economic field. I foresee, Von Amerongen declared, a further growth in economic ties between the two countries.

Delegation Leaves for USSR

LD170750 Moscow TASS in English 1600 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Bonn October 16 TASS -- A Soviet delegation led by Vice Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Leonid Kostandov has left for Moscow today. The delegation attended the 11th Session of the USSR-FRG Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation. At the Cologne-Bonn Airport the delegation was seen off by FRG Economics Minister Otto Lambsdorff, USSR Ambassador to the FRG Vladimir Semenov and other officials.

IMPORTANCE OF SOVIET-FRENCH RELATIONS ASSESSED

Encouraging Tendencies

LD180250 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 17 Oct 82

["Commentator's notes," presented by Boris Tumanov]

[Excerpts] Today we shall discuss a subject which, although it may not make the headlines of the world's press, nevertheless attracts cautious but consistent attention from specialists in East-West relations: As you may have guessed, we are speaking about what the French press calls the thaw in French-Soviet relations.

Indeed, an important parliamentary delegation led by Mr Maurice Faure has just visited our country. Contacts have resumed between the French Socialist party and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. Three hundred French firms specializing in the fields of agriculture and food have come to Moscow to display their goods at the biggest exhibition ever to have been organized in a foreign country by France. Mrs Cresson, who honored this exhibition with her presence, reviewed the main trends of French-Soviet cooperation in the agricultural field with her Soviet counterpart.

I must not forget to remind you that Mr Chevenement and perhaps -- perhaps is what we have been told -- Mr Cheysson are expected in Moscow before the end of the year. Clearly, it is still too soon to draw definitive conclusions from such events which have, I must admit, been quite rare not to say nonexistent in recent times in relations between France and the USSR.

However, in my opinion one can notice certain encouraging tendencies from them even now. First, there is talk of cooperation based on the phenomenon of the complementary nature of both economies, and thus of long-term cooperation. Second, the desire for cooperation expressed by both countries during contacts between French and Soviet leaders is free of any kind of topical consideration and meets only the objective interests of France and the USSR.

One of my French colleagues in Moscow remarked to me, and I entirely agree with him, that France is not able objectively or under any circumstance to get out of the political rut traced in French-Soviet relations by De Gaulle. I do not think the current leaders of France consider De Gaulle's policy a sort of legacy that must be executed for sentimental reasons. But just like their eminent predecessors, they are driven above all by their country's supreme interests. However, they are acting in a different international context which is in particular, characterized by a change in relations within the Atlantic alliance. There is after all a difference between a France which ravages the gold reserves of Fort Knox and reduces the value of the dollar to almost nothing and a France which must maneuver between the necessity of proving its loyality to the United States and the need to develop its economic and trade relations with the Soviet Union.

I would not want to be a spoilsport but I think that the French Government's firmness in the Dresser France affair must regrettably be offset by the case of the Thomson firm, which on the orders of the same government had to suspend the fulfillment of a contract with the USSR for the delivery of telephone equipment.

At the latest meeting of NATO foreign ministers in Canada, there was already talk about the general principles of the West's economic relations with the Soviet Union. The American Administration makes no secret of its desire to broaden the list of goods and equipment banned for export to the Soviet Union. This is now said to involve not only computers but nonmilitary technology as well. The reasoning of the Americans is simple as all [word indistinct] are. If you do not sell toothbrushes, for example, to the Soviets, they will be forced to manufacture them with their own means and their own resources; they will not therefore be able to use these resources for military ends. Between ourselves, I must tell you that I am beginning to suspect that the Americans have not classified toothbrushes as military products yet quite simply because they have not thought of inventing an antitoothbrush weapon. When that has happened, will some French firms be able to supply toothbrushes to the Soviet Union? That is the problem [words indistinct] I would like to be understood. We know that France does not pursue the doubtful priority of restricting economic exchanges with the Soviet Union, but what we do not know precisely is what the limits of Atlantic solidarity are.

Before closing, I would like to make one last remark. The atmosphere of permanent and gratuitous hostility toward the Soviet Union, which is supported by certain organs of the French media, is not making any contribution to trust or, with even more reason, cooperation between our two countries. That is a fact and it would be absurd to pretend the opposite.

NOVOYE VREMYA Comment

LD141824 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0921 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow, 14 Oct (TASS) -- The most important result of the meeting in Moscow of Soviet and French parliamentarians is the "mutual understanding of the enduring importance of Soviet-French relations", the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA says in its 15 October issue.

"The world situation", the magazine says, "urgently requires the all-round and profound development of Soviet-French cooperation. After all, historical experience, including that of the recent past, convincingly demonstrates that accord and cooperation between Moscow and Paris are major factors for equilibrium and stability on the European Continent. The international climate as a whole greatly depends on the level of their collaboration. This has to be borne in mind particularly today, when Europe is entering a phase of political fluctuation as forces alien to the interests of the peoples of our continent try to impose their own egoistical designs on the Europeans."

"The current level of Soviet-French relations does not, however, fully meet the requirements of the moment", NOVOYE VREMYA goes on.

"One observes a weakening of links between our countries, primarily in the political sphere, which is viewed as the foundation of the whole edifice of cooperation."

The Soviet people are far from indifferent to the socioeconomic changes being carried out in France. The coming to power of the left, from the Soviet viewpoint, objectively created favorable preconditions for the further development of relations between our countries. The area of common interests in the international arena has broadened. The USSR and France, of course, belong to different sociopolitical systems and alliances, hence the divergences in the appraisal of particular problems and dissimilar approaches toward their solution. It is important to delimit clearly the framework of these differences and not make the development of relations as a whole dependent upon them. This is the most fruitful and realistic approach."

"In order to put this into effect it is essential to bring the existing, time-tested mechanisms of Soviet-French relations into line with the requirements of the international situation and the interests of both countries," the weekly stresses.

UK TRADE MINISTER CITED ON SOVIET-BRITISH TRADE

LD151512 Moscow TASS in English 1452 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- Peter Rees, Britain's minister for trade, who led the British delegation to a session of the Permanent Soviet-British Intergovernmental Commission for Scientific, Technical, Trade and Economic Cooperation held in Kishinev at the end of September, believes that there is "plenty of potential" for the further extension of Soviet-British trade. The minister noted in his interview to the Soviet weekly NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] (October 15) that "a supplment to the 1975 long-term programme on economic and industrial cooperation was signed, making our priorities more realistic and providing a better focus for British companies and Soviet organizations. This took a stage further the updating, agreed at the ninth session of the joint commission, of our ten-year scientific and technological cooperation programme."

Peter Rees pointed out that "the record of business visitors from the United Kingdom and of participation of British firms at Soviet exhibitions and seminars clearly shows the interest of British firms in the Soviet market." He stressed that "British firms are ready to cooperate (with the USSR) in many areas and also in the fulfilment of the Food Programme announced at the May 1982 Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union."

"The Kishinev session has also made possible a series of personal meetings with important Soviet personalities, including the First Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Yuriy Brezhnev, who led the Soviet delegation at the session," Peter Rees added.

PORTUGUESE CP LEADER ON COMMUNIST SOLIDARITY

LD101226 Moscow TASS in English 1146 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Lisbon October 10 TASS -- Speaking at a meeting of friendship between Portuguese and Finnish communists, held on the occasion of the stay in Portugal of a delegation of the Communist Party of Finland, General Secretary of the Portuguese Communist Party Alvaro Cunhal said: We regard the international communist movement as the core of the people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. Therefore, consolidation of the ties of friendship and solidarity between all communist and workers' parties is the most important task in the present-day conditions.

Alvaro Cunhal noted that the militaristic policy of imperialism, primarily U.S. imperialism, which is aimed at escalating the arms race and creating new seats of tension, imperils security and peace in the world. Struggle against the arms race, against deployment of new nuclear missiles in Europe, for detente and cooperation became the pivotal task of all peoples of the world. This task is both patriotic and internationalist.

U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL AT UN CRITICIZED

Expulsion 'Justified'

LD191106 Moscow TASS in English 0759 GMT 19 Oct 82

["Patrons of Terrorists" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow October 19 TASS -- The international organizations of the U.N. system have now become involved in a sort of chain reaction. Many participating countries, particularly the developing states, are demanding ever stronger the expulsion of Israel from those organizations. It is a just demand, reflecting the outrage of the world community at the massacre perpetrated by the Zionist ruling coterie in Beirut and at its terrorist sorties against the security and sovereignty of other countries. Commenting in this context the U.S. threat of retaliation against different international organizations, PRAVDA writes today:

The first signal of that threat came from Vienna, which recently hosted the 26th session of the general conference of IAEA, one of the more important elements of the United Nations system pursuing the aim of putting atomic energy to use for peaceful purposes and supervising the observance of the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons. In the course of the session, delegations from Arab countries, backed by other participants, raised the question of stripping Israel of the rights and privileges inherent in IAEA membership. This step would be justified both in form and in meaning. The barbarous Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear research centre in June 1981, as everyone knows, has been strongly denounced both at IAEA and at the sessions of the U.N. Security Council. The act of terrorism was viewed as a breach of the agency's regime of guarantees that is the foundation of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

Proceeding from all this, the IAEA general conference passed the decision by a majority vote on non-recognition of the powers of the Israeli delegation and suspended it from participation in the work of the forum. It is only the behind-the-scenes manoeuvres of Washington, which had come to the rescue of its "strategic ally," that prevented the ultimate expulsion of Israel from the agency, the article points out.

The U.S. ruling circles do not conceal their alarm over heated debates at international organizations, primarily at IAEA, over Israel's criminal actions. But what are Washington's conclusions? Having charged a large group of developing countries with waging "political wars," it is actually creating itself an atmosphere of cold war in the U.N. agencies and organizations.

In retaliation against the growing campaign for the expulsion of Israel from U.N. agencies, the Reagan administration is prepared to renounce official participation in them and to stop financing any international body which will expel Israeli delegates.

If there is anything special about Washington's latest actions, it is their gross arbitrariness and striving to intimidate all and everyone.

Shultz Statement

LD190220 Moscow World Service in English 2100 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] The commentary that now follows is by our observer Vladislav Kozyakov. He comments on the statement made by Secretary of State George Shultz on Saturday. In it, as you may have heard, Secretary Shultz made it plain that the Reagan administration continues to give unconditional backing to the Israeli aggressors, which encourages them to commit new criminal acts. Radio Moscow news analyst Vladislav Kozyakov has contributed this comment on the subject:

Secretary Shultz made his statement following the action of a group of Arab countries who have raised the question of expelling Israel from the United Nations General Assembly.

He threatened that if that international body voted to expel Israel, the United States would stay out of assembly sessions. The same threat has been made to the International Telecommunications Union, which is now in conference in Nairobi and is also considering a motion to expel Israel.

In his statement Secretary Shultz did not say so much as one word about the reasons why the international community is considering expelling Israel from the General Assembly. Similarly, he made no mention of why Israel was expelled last month from the International Atomic Energy Agency or why several other United Nations agencies are considering expelling that country. Yet this is the all-important point, the reason for all these moves. They are a result of the barbarous aggression committed by the Israeli leaders against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. They are a result of the massacre of innocent people engineered by the Israeli military on Arab territories they have occupied. Finally, the moves to exclude Israel from several United Nations agencies have also been prompted by the refusal of the Israeli ruling clique to carry out the many decisions taken by the Security Council and the General Assembly, decisions calling on them to quit the captured and occupied territories and stop acts of aggression.

I don't think writes Vladislav Kozyakov, it was by chance that the secretary of state was silent about all this. The fact is that Washington is directly implicated in Tel Aviv's criminal actions, flagrantly violating the United Nations Charter. If it weren't for the fact that Israel has the full backing of the United States it wouldn't be able to pursue its aggressive course, which is a challenge to the entire international community. If it weren't for Washington's aid to Tel Aviv the recent tragedies in West Beirut would not have occurred, nor the tragedies in Lebanon in general in which thousands of Lebanese and Palestinians have died at the hands of the American-armed Israeli aggressors. This American-Israeli collusion is borne out by the present meetings and talks of Secretary Shultz and other administration officials with the Israeli foreign minister, Yitzhaq Shamir, in Washington.

According to the American press, more specifically THE WASHINGTON POST, the United States is offering to dispatch its forces, similar to those now deployed in Beirut, to southern Lebanon. And the U.S. NEW & WORLD REPORT says President Reagan is willing to leave American military units in Lebanon indefinitely. At the same time the parties to the Washington talks are also discussing plans of a further increase of American military and economic aid to Israel from the present figure of $2.2 billion to 3.2 billion in the next fiscal year.

That is how the American-Israeli strategic alliance operates. The Reagan administration continues to increase its support for the Israeli aggressors and this is being done not for the sake of the progress of peace in the Middle East, as the secretary of state would have people believe. Washington's military, political and diplomatic aid to Tel Aviv encourages the Israeli leaders to continue to flout United Nations decisions calling for a peace settlement in the Middle East and thereby to challenge the entire international community.

UNIFIL MANDATE EXTENDED; AL-JUMAYYIL AT UN

LD190716 Moscow TASS in English 0647 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] New York October 19 TASS -- The U.N. Security Council has decided to extend for another three months the mandate of the U.N. Interim Force In Lebanon (UNIFIL).

A report submitted by U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to the Security Council points out that the Israeli troops continue to occupy large areas of Lebanon, perpetrating ruthless repressions against the civilian population and hampering the exercise of their duties by the U.N. forces. They interfere with the establishment of contacts with the Lebanese authorities and impede relief to the civilian population seeking protection from the international forces.

The meeting of the Security Council was addressed by Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil, who on behalf of his government consented to the extension of the mandate of the U.N. Interim Force.

ISRAELI MINISTER CITED ON EXISTING BORDERS

LD182140 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1545 GMT 18 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by Boris Kalyagin]

[Excerpt] It is not surprising that the Begin government continues to ignore demands for the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and puts forward claims for retaining Israeli control over a considerable part of the territory of southern Lebanon. Let us recall that in the first days of the intervention Menahem Begin repeatedly asserted that Israel did not need any Lebanese territory and that military action was being taken solely against the Palestinian fighters. But like many other words by the Israeli premier, these assurances also turned out to be lies. Begin and Sharon plan to increase Israel's territory at the expense of its Arab neighbors. This refers not only to southern Lebanon but also to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

A revealing interview was given to the Italian paper REPUBBLICA by Yehuda Ben Me'ir, deputy foreign minister. He unexpectedly blurted out what the Tel Aviv rulers usually remain quiet about. In reply to a question from the reporter about Israel's frontiers, Ben Me'ir replied: Israel's frontiers do not exist. The cease-fire line established after the 1967 war is not our border. Thus a leading official, deputy to Foreign Minister Shamir, said unambiguously that Tel Aviv does not agree with the existing internationally recognized borders and plans to redraw the political map of the Near East. While such plans exist there will be a constant source of military conflict in this region.

U.S. EXCLUSION OF PLO FROM TALKS CONDEMNED

LD190958 Moscow TASS in English 0842 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Algiers October 19 TASS -- Refusing to receive the representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization as member of the delegation of the "committee of seven", set up in conformity with the decisions of the Arab summit in Fes, the United States Administration thus demonstrates its full support for Tel Aviv, the APS agency writes.

The United States decision, the agency points out, is highly biased because it is a question of the lawful representative of the Arab people of Palestine, representing one of the main interested sides whose future depends on the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The White House action, though not unexpected, undermines the already stained reputation of the United States in the eyes of the broad mass of the Arab peoples who regard the Palestine problem as a cause of the entire Arab nation, the Algerian news agency emphasises.

Thus, the APS draws the conclusion, the United States stand, on the whole, is an obstacle to a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict. Excluding the Palestine Liberation Organization from the talks, Washington seeks to reduce the entire Middle East problem to the narrow framework of the Camp David agreements, thus acting from unrealistic positions that run counter to the interests of the establishment of the genuine peace in the Middle East.

'ARAFAT ADDRESS TO KUWAIT RALLY REPORTED

LD191118 Moscow TASS in English 1003 GMT 19 Oct 82

[Text] Kuwait October 19 TASS -- A mass meeting of solidarity with the struggle of the Arab Palestine people was held in the capital of Kuwait. It was addressed by Yasir 'Arafat, the chairman of PLO Executive Committee.

Israel's aggression against Lebanon was conceived and financed by the United States. But neither Washington nor Tel Aviv succeeded in gaining their ends by military means. Nor will they succeed by means of political intrigues, Yasir 'Arafat said. The Palestinians will continue the struggle for their sacred cause.

Peace and stability in the Middle East will be restored only if the inalienable national rights of the Arab Palestine people, including their right to self-determination and the creation of their own independent state with its capital in Jerusalem, are satisfied, the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee declared.

COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN IRAN, 'SENSELESS' WAR

Internal Attacks Reported

LD182342 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1945 GMT 15 Oct 82

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] Here is a report from Tehran. One of Khomeyni's closest comrades in arms, Ayatollah Ashrafi-Esfahani, was killed today as a result of an armed attack in the town of Bakhtaran in southwest Iran. He was the representative of the head of the Islamic Republic in the town. Judging by reports from Tehran the situation in Iran remains very complex. Islamic Revolutionary Guards have discovered a number of flats where conspiracies by the anti-government opposition were being hatched. Arrests of opponents of the regime are being made. However, as we see, the antigovernment forces have not been idle either.

Combat actions are continuing between Iran and Iraq. According to reports from Baghdad, Iraqi Air Force planes have bombed Iranian oil storage facilities on the island of Khark in the Persian Gulf. A communique from the Iraqi chief military command indicates that during fighting in the area of Mandali, on the central part of the front, Iraqi forces during the past 3 days have destroyed 2,300 Iranian soldiers and officers. At the same time Iranian artillery shelled the Iraqi towns of Basram, Zurbatiyah and (Al-Shehabi). According to reports from Tehran, Iranian forces beat off attempts by Iraqi forces to take a number of positions on the central part of the front.

The foreign press has recently been devoting much attention to the Iran-Iraq armed conflict which is exhausting both sides and benefiting only the imperialist forces. As THE NEW YORK TIMES newspaper reports, Iran has deployed approximately 100,000 of its forces on its southern flank near the Iraqi town of Basra and is keeping another 75,000 soldiers in the hilly area east of Baghdad on the central part of the front. In the view of Western experts, THE NEW YORK TIMES notes, Iran is readying its forces for another series of offensive operations which, if they are successful, will make it possible for them to take Basra, one of the biggest Iraqi ports. They would then be within range of striking at Baghdad.

At the same time, however, these experts note that the Iranians [words indistinct] even greater numerical superiority, when they began their offensive on Basra in July. Five offensive operations still did not make it possible for the Iranians to thrust back the Iraqi defending forces. The reason, in the view of Western experts, is that the Iranian forces acted without effective air and artillery backup. The interval between the unsuccessful action by the Iranian forces against Basra and the new offensive operations on the outskirts of Mandali, lying northeast of Baghdad, THE NEW YORK TIMES writes, has enabled the Iraqis to reorganize their forces and to strengthen their positions in both areas.

Among Western military experts, the paper further reports, the prevailing view is that the Iranians are capable of mounting the offensive operation, but if they get bogged down the Iranians may be left without weapons, ammunition and fuel necessary for continuing combat actions.

Whatever the appraisal of the situation on the Iraq-Iran front, this senseless war has taken on a protracted nature, drawing the efforts of both countries away from solving urgent internal problems and away from the struggle against the intrigues of imperialism, as well as hindering the consolidation of anti-imperialist forces throughout the region.

International Fair, Disturbances

NC152058 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1630 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Igor Sheftunov commentary]

[Text] Greetings, dear listeners! Some time ago, I had the opportunity to travel to Iran on the occasion of the 8th Tehran International Fair. I have previously visited Iran for similar fairs. This trip gave me the opportunity to compare the Iran of today with the Iran of the past, and to see what great developments have taken place since the emergence of the Islamic Republic of Iran in your country. At the current fair, I saw and heard many things that were utterly unheard of during the shah's regime.

In the pavillion devoted to economic developments in Iran, I read the following remarks by Imam Khomeyni: In each country, the worker and the farmer are the basis of the country. The foundation and the economy of a country depend on the worker and the farmer. The country is now yours and the country's interests should be your interests. I greatly appreciated these remarks by Imam Khomeyni and jotted them down in my diary. I asked an Iranian standing beside me, who I later discovered was a worker at the Karaj textile mill, how he defined the word interests. He explained that interests is all that the people create through their toil and something which the shah and the United States previously took away. This worker added: There are many things that we should do to become the true men of authority in the country, especially since the United States is doing its best to revive the former regime and conditions in Iran. However, we are well aware where the danger stems from.

Dear listeners, there is a great possibility that this is understood not only by Iranian workers, but also by most Iranians as well. It is not without reason that the most seen and circulated slogan, not only at the Tehran International Fair but in Tehran itself and along tbe highways that I took when returning [word indistinct] was the slogan "Death to America!" If in the exhibitions held during the shah's regime an important role was given to U.S. monopolies, there was no sign of a U.S. pavillion at the exhibition. U.S. monopolies are now trying to [words indistinct]. Washington's overt efforts to organize an economic siege of the Islamic Republic of Iran showed that the United States will resort to any means to prevent your country's economic progress. The United States' (?subversive objectives) against Iran are not limited only to the economic field.

At the Tehran International Fair security agents were constantly on the watch for arms and explosives being brought into the fair grounds and these security measures were not without cause. I realized that these measures were extremely necessary when during the afternoon of 1 October I was in my room at the Esteqlal Hotel and I heard a distant explosion. Some time later the radio and then the television reported a calamity that had taken place on Naser Khosrow Avenue, where U.S. hirelings were able to plant about 200 kilograms of explosives in a truck and to (?blow it up). As a result of this savage act, hundreds of innocent Tehran residents were killed.

But at the Tehran International Fair, which was visited by 2 million people, the enemies of new Iran were unable to carry out such a subversive act. Hundreds of thousands of people, throughout the 10 days of the fair, entered the fair grounds from the northern and southern gates. Everyday from 1,000 to 1,800 visitors who wanted to see the Soviet pavillion and (?had lined up) entered it and spent hours looking at the items exhibited with great interest. This interest shown by the people was special.

When I was at the Tehran International Fair some years ago, I was asked why the Soviet Union assisted and cooperated with Iran in building the first steel mill, the first electrified railway, the Arak machinery plant and other production units. At that time I very confidently replied that these industrial units would employ thousands of Iranians, would benefit the Iranian people and would lead to the consolidation of the independence of your homeland, Iran -- and not the shah.

This time, the hundreds of Iranians who visited the Soviet pavillion during the 10 days it was open and stood in front of the large map of Iran with numerous signs of joint Soviet-Iranian production units did not pose such questions. The visitors asked with great interest about what other possibilities exist for the expansion of mutually beneficial cooperation between our two countries. The visitors were pleased when employees of the Soviet pavillion spoke about the outlook for expanding cooperation in the use of the water and electricity resources of the Aras border river, of increasing the output of the Isfahan steel mill and of other possibilities that have led to Iran's progress and development -- potential that the Soviet Union has and which it is prepared to use on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. They were also happy to hear that all the industrial units being built through Soviet-Iranian cooperation will be owned by the growing public setor sector of the Islamic Republic of Iran and that Soviet experts pay great attention to preparing and training national Iranian cadres, who independently head the affairs of these industrial units.

Many Iranians are also well aware of the difficulties in the expansion of Soviet-Iranian cooperation. A bank employee, (?when acquainting me with the nationalized banks), told me" We know that Soviet-Iranian cooperation has many enemies both in Iran and abroad. (?This is why) all the existing possibilities for the expansion of economic and commercial relations between the two neighboring countries are not used fully. Yes, I knew this before when I was in Iran during the era of the late shah's regime and I also felt this when I was at the Tehran International Fair recently. Sometimes groups of youths who had come with specific objectives in mind passed the visitors at the Soviet pavilliaon and chanted anti-Soviet slogans when they reached the exit. One of the visitors, a white-haired old man, turned to the provocateurs and said, "We heard such (?absurdities) and slogans during the late shah's regime, too, (?but these were nothing but the barking of a dog).

Yes, the people of Iran have cast off the shah's yoke from their shoulders and are proceeding and trying to free themselves from economic backwardness and from dependence on imperialism. The Soviet Union, like a good neighbor, and other progressive countries that participated in the 8th Tehran International Fair are helping Iran achieve this.

Dear listeners, I thank you for your attention and wish you health and success.

IRANIAN QUARANTINE DELEGATION ATTENDS CONFERENCE

LD171220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, a delegation headed by the head of the State Organization for Plant Protection has left for the Soviet Union to take part in the 32nd joint Iranian-Soviet conference on plant protection and quarantine, which will be held in Moscow.

TRUD ON EGYPT'S ECONOMIC, SOCIAL PROBLEMS

PM181347 Moscow TRUD in Russian 10 Oct 82 p 3

[Correspondent Yu. Tyunkov dispatch: "Egypt: Past and Present"]

[Excerpt] Cairo, October -- Piles of stones and the debris of reinforced concrete structures are now visible on the edge of the desert beyond the pyramids.

Until quite recently there was a small town there consisting of country houses and night clubs. Those who became rich under the Infitah [open door policy] chose this location for their suburban residences which sprang up like mushrooms after the rain. But soon this boom began to turn into a national tragedy. The settlement of the pyramid area led to a 2 meter rise in the water table here and created a threat to the monuments which had stood there for thousands of years. Alarm bells rang when a piece of the Sphinx's left hind leg fell away. At the end of last year the "leisure city" was bulldozed to the ground and the only reminder of it now is the piles of masonry.

The pyramid area has been "improved" but to cure the ailing Egyptian economy is far more complex. Analyzing the country's 1982-1983 budget, the newspaper AL-AKHBAR notes that the adverse features observed in it in the past have now appeared even more clearly. The inadequate development of the production sector is taking its toll while services and trade occupy an unjustifiably large place. And whereas the profits of traders, middlemen and owners of private companies and enterprises are growing, the incomes of the bulk of the population are falling as a result of the intensifying inflation and increase in prices.

Foreign assistance is not helping to stabilize the national economy. The journal AL-AHRAM AL-IQTISADI writes that whereas in 1973 the country's foreign debt totalled 3.1 billion Egyptian pounds that sum has now grown to 18.9 billion pounds. It has been a heavy burden on the Egyptian economy, intensifying not only its economic but also its political dependence.

You cannot help thinking of the complexity of the country's economic situation when making a close acquaintance with its overpopulated capital. Present-day Cairo's skyline is very different from what it was, for example, 8-10 years ago. New bridges have appeared over the Nile, modern high-speed elevated roadways cross the city, many old apartment blocks have been pulled down and modern 45-story blocks have appeared in their place.

But the city's new construction projects still provide no evidence that the housing problem is being resolved. According to AL-JUMHURIYAH's figures, there are at least 30,000 empty apartments in the capital which ordinary people cannot afford. At the same time, many Cairo citizens are forced to shelter in virtually uninhabitable shacks, on the roofs of large apartment blocks and even in cemetery vaults -- the "cities of the dead."

This year has been remarkable because the country has observed a number of portentous dates. It has been 30 years since the July 1952 Revolution, which was a turning point in the ancient country's entire historic development. But there were no major celebrations on that occasion. Everything is now being overshadowed by the problems of the unprecedentedly worsened economic situation as was also shown in the speech of Husni Mubarak, president of the republic, devoted to the jubilee. The controversy centers in particular on the question of the state sector. An important role has been played in the development and strengthening of this sector by cooperation with the USSR and other socialist countries. With the USSR's assistance, over 100 industrial and agricultural projects and specialist training centers have been set up and such industrial giants as the Aswan high dam, the Hulwan metallurgical combine and the Naja' Hammadi aluminum complex have been built. A whole series of new industrial sectors has effectively been created.

Assessing the state sector's role, no one can deny that it is this which enabled the country to endure the difficulties connected with the 1967 Israeli aggression and to prepare for the successful waging of combat operations in October 1973. To date the state sector has been playing a leading role in the Egyptian economy. It provides 75 percent of industrial production, over 50 percent of all commodity production and 63 percent of the GNP. Over 1.5 million workers work at state sector enterprises. Egypt's trade unions and progressive forces support the maintenance and further development of state enterprises and are proposing concrete measures to improve their efficiency and eliminate existing shortcomings.

However, despite the state sector's obvious advantages, the attacks on it are becoming increasingly persistent. Egypt's Western partners, particularly the United States, are making their contribution to this campaign. Promotion of the private rather than the state sector is one of the conditions they bluntly lay down for granting credits.

The agrarian reform, whose 30th anniversary was marked on 9 September, was also an important socioeconomic gain of the July Revolution. Some 8-10 years ago the country provided the bulk of its own food. Now about 70 percent of produce is imported during which the cost of foodstuffs has been rising unabated.

In order to earn a living about 3 million of Egypt's 12 million able-bodied population are compelled to seek work abroad, mainly in the Persian Gulf oil states. Skilled specialists, in short supply in Egypt itself, are going abroad, and this is another of the country's complex problems.

In addition to its economic difficulties, the republic is also encountering serious political problems. Many domestic political issues remain unsettled. Thus, even though almost all those arrested during As-Sadat's unprecedented campaign of repression in September last year have been freed, the civil rights problem remains. In foreign policy the fact that the country, which was formerly a center of the Arab world, now has no diplomatic relations with those Arab countries which condemned the course of separate Camp David deals is not normal. And even though during the bloody events now taking place in Lebanon Egyptian diplomacy has shown a certain activeness, it is nevertheless clear to everyone that the agreements concluded between Egypt and Israel at Camp David with U.S. participation were a factor in encouraging Tel Aviv to new aggression. A number of other problems exist, too -- in particular the normalization of relations with the USSR.

There exist forces in Egypt which advocate conducting the kind of course in domestic and foreign policy which would correspond more to national interests and would promote the solution of the problems facing the country. The National Progressive Unionist Grouping which unites representatives of the patriotic and progressive forces and those who remain loyal to the ideals and principles of the July Revolution and An-Nasir's line speaks from such positions. During the campaign of solidarity with the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples' struggle a bloc of opposition forces was formed including, in addition to the National Progressive Unionist Grouping, the petit bourgeois Socialist Labor Party and the rightwing bourgeois Socialist Liberal Party. Meetings and consultations between the president of the republic and opposition figures have become a new element in domestic political life.

The land of the pyramids is living through a complex period. A difficult search for ways of further development is in progress there. Less than 1 year has passed since the assassination of As-Sadat, who led the country into an impasse. Certain changes have been noted since Husni Mubarak's election as president. Egyptians are now expecting further changes in the hope that the bad times must pass.

SOVIET, ARAB JOURNALISTS' GROUPS ISSUE STATEMENT

LD160236 Moscow TASS in English 1615 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow October 15 TASS -- The Union of Journalists of the USSR and the Federation of Arab Journalists have agreed to join their efforts to expose direct involvement of the American administration in the preparation and implementation of Tel Aviv's criminal actions in the Middle East, genocide and mass killings of Arabs by American weapons. This is stressed in a joint statement of the two organisations signed in Moscow today by Viktor Afanasyev, chairman of the Executive of the Soviet Union of Jouranlists, and Sabir Falhut, first vice president of the Federation of Arab Journalists and general director of the SYRIAN ARAB NEWS AGENCY, SANA.

The statement points out that the situation in the Middle East remains extremely tense. Israel, backed by the United States, makes constant threats against Syria and other Arab countries. The only way to establish firm and just peace in the Middle East, the statement stresses, is through restoring the legitimate rights of Arab peoples and above all the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create a sovereign state.

Media Campaign Planned

JN170754 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 17 Oct 82

[Text] Moscow -- A statement for joint cooperation was signed at the PRAVDA building in Moscow yesterday between a delegation from the Arab Journalists' Union under Dr Sabir Falhut, vice president of the Arab Journalists' Union and president of the Syrian Journalists' Union, and Victor Afanasyev, chairman of the Board of the USSR Union of Journalists, CPSU Central Committee member and chief editor of PRAVDA.

The joint statement covers a new plan for a media campaign to confront the onslaught by the imperialist-Zionist mass media which aims at distorting the image of the struggle in the Middle East in the interest of the imperialists and agent reactionaries. The statement also stipulates the convocation of an international conference in solidarity with the Arab people for the liberation of their territories and the regaining of the Palestinian people's rights. It called for the establishment of an international press court to prosecute terrorist Begin as a Nazi war criminal who poses threats to world peace.

The statement also stresses the need to exchange press expertise between the Arab journalists' union and the USSR Union of Journalists.

RUBEN RECEIVES ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS' AL-HAMDI

PM181003 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Oct 82 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Talks"]

[Text] On 10 October V.P. Ruben, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, received a delegation of the Arab People's congress headed by the eminent Libyan statesman and public figure 'Umar al-Hamdi, general secretary of the congress permanent secretariat. It is in our country at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Asian and African Countries. Friendly talks were held.

SYRIAN GENERAL CITED ON SOVIET ARMS, LEBANON

PM181237 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 9 October 1982 carries on page 3 a 1,600-word report entitled "The 'Maresyev [Soviet war veteran] of Damascus," by special correspondent Col G. Kashuba. The Syria-datelined report features a description of the career of and comments by Syrian Division General 'Adnan al-Hajj Khadr, who criticizes Israeli "aggression" in Lebanon and elsewhere. Khadr praises Soviet military equipment, accuses Israeli prisoner of war camp doctors of "cruelty" to prisoners and concludes by stating briefly that the Syrian forces in Lebanon are there under an Arab League decision.

MENGISTU SPEECH AT KREMLIN DINNER PUBLISHED

PM181243 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Oct 82 p 2

[TASS-attributed apparent text of speech delivered by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, at 12 October dinner in his honor in the Great Kremlin Palace]

[Text] Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidum!

Comrades!

First of all I would like to express on my own behalf and on behalf of the members of our delegation profound gratitude for the fraternal reception and hospitality extended to us in glorious and beautiful Moscow which are evidence of the feelings the Soviet people entertain toward our people and the Ethiopian revolution.

It gives us tremendous joy to revisit the Soviet Union -- the country of the first proletarian revolution and of the great leader Vladimir Ilich Lenin. There can be no doubt that this visit will still further strengthen the relations between our countries, which are based on unity of aims and of struggle.

The traditional relations of friendship between the Ethiopian and Soviet peoples acquired a new character and scope after the revolution occurred in Ethiopia. Since then our relations have ceased to be merely confined to the context of friendship and have become relations of allies in a struggle for common goals. If we were to single out the main element in the common task of the peoples of Ethiopia and the Soviet Union, it would be the strengthening of international peace and the building of a socialist society free from exploitation and in which equality flourishes.

Our relations based on unity in the struggle to achieve this constructive objective are further expanding and deepening in all spheres with every passing day. In this context the moment the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia was created, it began to cooperate with the CPSU, enriching the content of our friendly relations.

So when I say that our cooperation in the political, economic, defense and other spheres has now reached inspiring heights, I feel a sense of great joy. We are confident that the exchange of opinions with the leaders of the Soviet Union's party and government during the current visit will raise to a still higher level the successfully developing all-around relations between our countries.

Comrade President Brezhnev!

Comrades!

Every time I and my comrades visit the Soviet Union, we admire the successes of your people, who, thanks to their resolute struggle under the firm leadership of the Communist Party, have succeeded in a short period of time in raising what used to be a backward country to the heights of space technology. These achievements give tremendous moral support to the developing countries struggling to build a socialist society and inspire them. In our efforts aimed at building socialism we are firmly certain that we can accelerate our progress by using the experience of the great revolutions, above all the Great October Socialist Revolution. Assessing our revolution's achievements, we are aware of the tremendous significance of the experience, cooperation and assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries for its success and rapid development.

Comrades!

Revolutionary Ethiopia has reached a new, reliable position after incalculable sacrifices and an intense struggle.

Having gained democratic rights and created public and professional organizations in all spheres of social life, the people's masses of the country are expanding their participation in the revolutionary process, consciously defending the revolution's gains and the country's unity, struggling stubbornly and working to achieve new results.

Thanks to the fact that conditions conducive to the resolution of one of our revolution's main tasks -- the creation of a working people's party -- are emerging, the time is approaching when the Ethiopian revolution will gain party leadership.

The steps that are being taken to formulate a general 10-year economic development plan are of great significance in the economic sphere, to which we pay special attention in the struggle to create the foundations of socialism, improve the country's backward economy, put it on a socialist footing and successfully complete the democratic stage of the revolution.

A campaign aimed at totally eliminating illiteracy in our country has been continuing for the last few years. So far around 9 million people have learned to read and write within the framework of this campaign with the active participation of the people. Ethiopia has been awarded an international prize for its efforts in the struggle against illiteracy. It gives us particular pleasure that the prize bears the name of N.K. Krupskaya, the well-known communist and wife of V.I. Lenin.

As a member of the OAU, the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement, relying on their principles, proceeding from a wish to live in peace and pursuing a policy of good-neighborliness, revolutionary Ethiopia is taking firm steps to build its relations with neighboring and peace-loving countries in a constructive spirit of mutual understanding and mutual respect.

However, the Somali leaders, who threaten peace in our region and pursue an expansionist course, still have not abandoned their inflammatory schemes. Moreover, the country's present tribalist government, being incapable of dealing with the people, who, under the leadership of the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia, have risen up against the oppression by the exploiter regime, is trying to mislead public opinion both inside the country and in the international arena under cover of a mendacious propaganda campaign about aggression by Ethiopia which it claims has taken place. By clearly failing to reckon with the self-evident fact that revolutionary Ethiopia adheres rigorously to the principles of the United Nations, the OAU and the Nonaligned Movement and is merely defending its own territorial integrity, not violating anybody's borders, the U.S. Administration is demonstrating its hostility to the Ethiopian people and revolution. It is doing its utmost to obstruct the Ethiopian people's efforts directed toward economic development and the attainment of social justice and is openly continuing to arm the aggressive Somali Government. Such actions threaten to undermine peace and tranquillity in our region, and the American Administration cannot elude responsibility for the possible consequences.

Comrade President Brezhnev!

Comrades!

Peace is now in danger not only in our region but also throughout the world as a result of international imperialism's adventurism and aggressiveness.

The attempts to stifle the national liberation movement and to overthrow progressive regimes in Africa, Asia and Latin America, and sometimes open interference to that end, the unceasing military maneuvers by NATO forces, the deployment of additional missiles in Europe, the expansion of existing American military bases and the construction of new ones in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean, the constant creation of obstacles to true disarmament and detente -- all this is evidence of the danger that international peace is in. This danger is increasing with every day that passes. So the peace-loving international community must develop on a still broader scale the unprecedented antiwar movement it has begun in order to ensure lasting world peace and oppose the actions of irresponsible imperialist governments which threaten all mankind with destruction.

The peace movement, which has gained broad authority and significance in West Europe and has found many supporters in every country, can no longer be ignored by European states. Moreover, the call for peace is spreading throughout the world, throwing the warmongers into confusion. Mankind must not perish because of the militarist policy of a handful of adventurists. These adventurists must be brought to their senses and the peace movement must be strengthened.

The tremendous importance of the contribution the Soviet Union makes by its tireless actions to the struggle for disarmament, detente and the consolidation of international peace is well known. Revolutionary Ethiopia sincerely supports the Soviet Union's constructive initiatives, particularly its pledge not to be first to use nuclear weapons and its readiness to make a qualitative and quantitative reduction in strategic arms, and feels that a similar show of good will by the other side would ensure international peace.

Among the modern world's other problems, the Near East situation is attracting special attention. Anger and indignation are being caused by Israel's aggression in Lebanon and its recent atrocities committed under U.S. protection against the Palestinain liberation fighters. The merciless persecution of children, women and old people in the refugee camps was the greatest crime of our time which shocked all world public opinion. Revolutionary Ethiopia decisively condemns these infamous and barbarous actions.

On the African Continent the South African racist regime is constantly committing similar crimes against Namibian refugees and repeatedly committing against Angola and Mozambique acts of aggression similar to those occurring in Lebanon. All of these similar actions are coordinated by international imperialism and are pursuing the aim of stifling the freedom of the peoples. This is why, in an attempt to hinder the Namibian people's struggle for independence, which is drawing near to a victorious conclusion, the Western powers are constantly resorting to armed and political plots. Consequently, to ensure the Namibian people's genuine independence it is necessary to continue to support the South West African People's Organization, their leading organization, and the frontline states in the political and other spheres, thwarting the intrigues of the imperialists and racists.

Comrade Brezhnev!

Comrades!

The Soviet Union and revolutionary Ethiopia, jointly advocating the cause of peace, equality, freedom and socialism, are developing bilateral relations in all directions. The regular exchange of visits has helped to strengthen cooperation between our countries in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres.

Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, I should like to take advantage of this occasion to express to you the respect and gratitude of the Ethiopian people and government for your high assessment of Ethiopian-Soviet friendship and for your personal contribution you are making to strengthening this friendship despite your very heavy preoccupation with domestic and international issues and which has made it possible to raise our relations to the present level.

I am confident that relations between our parties, governments and peoples will continue to broaden and deepen.

In conclusion, thank you once again for the warm reception and comradely hospitality afforded us.

I should like to propose a toast to the firm friendship between the Ethiopian and Soviet peoples and to their prosperity!

To the health of Comrade President Brezhnev and the comrades here present!

To proletarian internationalism and peace throughout the world!

The speeches of Comrades L.I. Brezhnev and Mengistu Haile Mariam were heard with attention and greeted with prolonged applause.

The dinner was held in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

BREZHNEV EXPRESSES GRIEF OVER LIBERIAN DISASTER

LD181324 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent Samuel Doe, head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council of the Republic of Liberia, the following telegram: The Soviet Union has learned with profound grief of the natural calamity in your country which has resulted in casualties. Comrade Brezhnev conveyed sincere condolences to the families of those killed.

ANGOLAN PARTY DELEGATION VISITS USSR 1-11 OCT

PM181021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Familiarization With CPSU Experience"]

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola -- Labor Party [MPLA-PT] a delegation of Angolan party workers headed by (Z. Eshtevau), chief of the State Organs Section of the MPLA-PT Central Committee, was in the USSR 1-11 October. The guests familiarized themselves with the CPSU's experience in the sphere of state building and with the activities of soviets and public organizations.

The delegation was received at the Party Organizational Work Section of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR People's Control Committee and the Administration of Affairs of the USSR Council of Ministers. It made a trip to the city of Astrakhan where it had talks at the CPSU Obkom and visited industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The Angolan comrades noted the profound democratism of the Soviet state system and the Soviet people's impressive achievements in fulfilling the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

SWAPO ISSUES MEMORANDUM ON NAMIBIA ISSUE

PM121151 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Oct 82 p 1

[TASS report: "South West African People's Organization Memorandum"]

[Text] Luanda, 9 Oct -- The Reagan administration, pursuing its global strategic interests in southern Africa, has led the process of granting independence to Namibia into an impasse, reads a memorandum published by the South West African People's Organization [SWAPO]. Seeking to prevent a just solution to the Namibian problem, Washington and Pretoria, the document points out, are trying illegally to link this question with the presence of Cuban internationalists in Angola, which has nothing to do with the problem of Namibia's decolonization.

Meanwhile, the memorandum emphasizes, the racist authorities of the Republic of South Africa are continuing coldbloodedly and methodically to annihilate the peaceful Namibian population with U.S. support. The U.S. complicity with the apartheid regime is aimed at perpetuating the yoke of colonialism and apartheid in Namibia.

SWAPO, the document points out, rejects any attempts to create in Namibia a so-called "government of national unity," which, according to the design of the United States and the Republic of South Africa, is to be an obedient puppet in their hands. We insist on the unconditional fulfillment of UN Security Council Resolution 435 and reaffirm our readiness to hold direct, free and democratic elections in Namibia under the control of the international community, the memorandum states.

BREZHNEV, BRAZILIAN PRESIDENT EXCHANGE TELEGRAMS

LD181904 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Leonid Ilich Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil. On behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and on his own behalf, Comrade Brezhnev has conveyed to the president and the friendly Brazilian people sincere congratulations and wishes for success and well-being on the occasion of the country's national holiday -- the 160th anniversary of independence.

The telegram expresses conviction that the good relations between the USSR and Brazil will continue to develop for the good of the people of both countries and will serve the interests of consolidating universal peace and international cooperation.

In his reply cable the president of Brazil has expressed his gratitude for the congratulations and good wishes. On his part he conveyed his sincere wishes for the happiness of Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, personally, and for the prosperity of the peoples of the Soviet Union.

U.S. MILITARY, FINANCIAL AID TO HONDURAS SCORED

LD181410 Moscow in English to North America 0000 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Excerpts] Washington is waging an undeclared war in Central America and the Caribbean Basin. Attempts to turn Honduras into a stronghold for hostile actions against the people of Nicaragua is one example. More from our news analyst Maksim Teplov. This is what he writes:

There are clear indications that the United States Administration is behind the worsening conflict between Honduras and Nicaragua. To believe statements by President Reagan and a State Department spokesman, Thomas Enders, the White House would like to see a peaceful settlement of the conflict. But facts and Washington's practical actions indicate something else. At a time when Nicaragua is deprived of all kinds of American assistance the United States' aid to Honduras is growing quickly.

The Pentagon's activities are expanding at the same time. There are already about 100 American military advisers in Honduras. There are Hercules transport planes there with American crews. Together with Honduran planes they make flights along the Nicaraguan border. The United States is equipping, arming and training in Honduras counterrevolutionaries and terrorists from among the former guards of dictator Somoza, expelled from Nicaragua. These bandits systematically violate the border of Nicaragua, commiting murders and acts of sabotage on its territory. This all amounts to an escalation of dangerous activities.

Some time ago the United States Congress appropriated $13 million for an expansion of the air force base at Comayagua. The Pentagon would like to convert this base in Honduras for the landing of United States Air Force planes. At the same time facilities are being extended for the docking of American warships in the Honduran ports of La Ceiba and Puerto Cortes. All this indicates that the United States would like to turn Honduras into a large military base in Central America for operations obviously against nations in the region, primarily the people of Nicaragua.

It is also disturbing that by setting up this military stronghold in Honduras Washington is out actually to aggravate tensions and launch a confrontation in the region. The Reagan administration invariably holds a negative position against any initiatives for a peaceful solution of the problems existing there.

PRAVDA CARRIES CPSU OCTOBER 1982 SLOGANS

PM181429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 82 p 1

["The CPSU Central Committee Slogans for the 65th Anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution"]

[Text] 1. Long live the 65th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution!

2. Glory to Great October, which initiated a new era in mankind's history!

3. Long live Marxism-Leninism -- the everlasting revolutionary international teaching!

4. Long live the Leninist Communist Party of the Soviet Union!

In unity with the people lies the party's strength!

In unity with the party and in the party's leadership lies the people's strength!

5. Long live the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation — a festival of international unity, friendship and fraternity of all the Soviet peoples!

Citizens of the Soviet Union! Let us greet the glorious jubilee with new successes in labor, study and creativity!

6. Communists! Be in the vanguard of the nationwide struggle to fulfill the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 5-year plan targets!

7. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Learn to live, work and struggle in Leninist, communist fashion!

We will march toward the victory of communist labor!

8. Glory to the Great Soviet People -- the builders of communism and consistent fighters for peace!

9. Working people of the Soviet Union! Raise higher the banner of socialist competition for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for 1982 and the 11th 5-Year Plan targets!

May our great, multinational motherland become still stronger, richer and more beautiful!

10. Working people of the Soviet Union! Fight persistently for the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee May plenum decisions.

The implementation of the Food Program is a nationwide cause!

11. Long live the heroic working class of the land of the Soviets!

12. Long live the glorious kolkhoz peasantry!

13. Long live the Soviet people's intelligentsia!

14. Long live the unbreakable alliance of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia!

15. Long live the USSR Constitution!

Long live socialist democracy!

16. Long live the soviets of people's deputies!

Citizens of the Soviet Union! Participate actively in the administration of the affairs of state and society!

17. Long live the Soviet trade unions -- a school of administration, a school of economic management, a school of communism!

18. Long live the Lenin Komsomol -- the Communist Party's reliable assistant and militant reserve and leading detachment of young builders of communism!

19. Long live Soviet women -- active builders of communism!

Glory to mothers!

Peace and happiness to children all over the world!

20. Soviet servicemen! Improve combat and political training!

Vigilantly and reliably guard the Soviet people's peaceful labor and socialism's great gains!

Long live the USSR's valiant Armed Forces!

21. Glory to the Bolshevik Leninists, the Heroes of October and all the fearless fighters for our motherland's honor, freedom and independence!

22. Working people of the Soviet Union! Accelerate scientific and technical progress!

Intensive development for the economy!

23. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Participate actively in the nationwide movement for economy and thrift!

The economy must be economical!

24. Working people of the Soviet Union! Create in every labor collective an atmosphere of creativity, comradely mutual assistance and a high sense of responsibility for fulfilling the 5-year plan!

Strengthen conscious communist discipline!

25. Working people of the Soviet Union! Introduce leading production experience and efficient forms of labor organization and incentives!

Glory to the Red Banner collectives, crack troops of the 5-year plan!

26. Working people of the Soviet Union! Improve labor productivity, efficiency and quality at every workplace!

To work shock-fashion is our patriotic and international duty!

27. Working people of the Soviet Union! Accelerate the development of the production forces of the Urals, Siberia and the Far East!

Glory to the heroic builders of the Baykal-Amur railroad!

28. Working people in the fuel and energy industry! The motherland expects more oil, gas, coal and electricity from you!

29. Soviet metallurgists! Improve production technology!

Improve the quality and expand the production of economical metal products!

30. Machine builders! Create highly productive, economical and reliable machines, instruments and means of mechanization and automation!

Accelerate the retooling of all sectors of the national economy!

31. Working people in the chemical industry! Meet more fully the requirements of the national economy and the population for chemical products and materials!

32. Builders of gas pipelines and working people in the gas industry! Fight for the ahead-of-schedule commissioning and speediest assimilation of the capacities of new gas pipelines!

33. Working people in industry! Expand the production and improve the quality of goods for the population!

Pay daily attention to the production of consumer goods and the services sphere!

34. Construction and installation workers! Improve capital investment efficiency!

Build swiftly, well and on a modern technical basis!

35. Working people in transport and communications! Reliably meet the national economy's requirements!

Improve standards of service to Soviet people!

36. Working people in the agroindustrial complex! Speed up the intensification of agricultural production!

Ensure that the country is reliably supplied with food and agricultural raw materials!

Increase the pace of the Non-Chernozem's transformation!

37. Kolkhoz members and sovkhoz workers! Increase grain production! Introduce progressive arable farming systems more actively!

Make thrifty use of land, machinery, fertilizers, manpower and financial resources!

Devote attention and concern to the next harvest!

38. Kolkhoz and sovkhoz working people! Strengthen the fodder base for livestock raising and increase its productivity in every way!

Fight to increase meat, milk, egg and wool production!

Stockraising is the shock front!

39. Working people in agriculture and procurement, transport, processing and trade enterprises! Do not permit losses of agricultural produce!

Let us preserve all that is grown and use it for the good of the people!

40. Working people in agricultural machine building! Accelerate the retooling of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in every way!

Provide highly productive, reliable machinery for agriculture!

41. Workers in the food sectors of industry! Increase the output of high-quality food products!

42. Working people in trade, public catering and consumer and municipal services! Improve the quality and standard of labor and satisfy more fully demand from the population!

43. Citizens of the Soviet Union! Display a thrifty attitude toward public property! Augment socialist property!

Make rational use of the country's wealth! Protect the country's nature!

44. Specialists in the national economy! Inventors and rationalizers! Improve equipment, techniques and production management!

45. Soviet scientists! Improve the efficiency of research! May the alliance of science and production strengthen!

Glory to Soviet science!

46. Working people in the state apparatus! Improve the style of work! Be sensitive to Soviet people's needs and demands!

47. People's control personnel! Step up control in production and in spheres connected with people's daily needs!

Struggle energetically to strengthen discipline and ensure economy and thrift!

48. Working people on the ideological front! Take the party's ideas to the masses with conviction and passion!

Communist ideological commitment and an active life stance for every Soviet person!

49. Personalities in literature and art and working people in culture! Create works worthy of our great motherland!

Bear aloft the banner of Soviet art's ideological commitment, party-mindedness and popular spirit!

50. Working people in public education! Improve the quality of tuition and the political, labor and moral education of the rising generation!

51. Working people of VUZes and technical colleges! Train ideologically hardened, highly qualified specialists!

Develop science and strengthen the link with production!

52. Working people in public health! Show everyday concern for Soviet people's health! Do everything to improve medical services!

53. Increase the mass nature of the physical culture movement!

Physical culture exponents and sportsmen! Augment the glory of Soviet sport!

54. Glorious veterans! Young people's mentors! Educate the younger generation in the revolutionary, combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party and the Soviet people!

55. Young men and women! Be persistent in mastering knowledge, culture and professional skill!

Be conscious fighters for Lenin's cause, for communism!

56. Long live the Soviet Union's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy!

Let us implement the Soviet Peace Program for the Eighties!

57. Fraternal greetings to the communist and workers' parties!

Honor and glory to the communists -- courageous fighters for the people's cause!

58. May the unity and cohesion of the whole world's communists strengthen!

Long live proletarian internationalism -- tested and mighty weapon of the international working class!

59. Proletarians of all countries, unite!

60. May the invincible alliance of world socialism, the international proletariat and the national liberation movement strengthen!

61. Fraternal greetings to the socialist countries' peoples!

Long live the socialist community countries' unity, cooperation and cohesion and their unshakable determination to strengthen and defend socialism's gains!

62. Fraternal greetings to the heroic Cuban people, who are resolutely opposing American imperialism's intrigues!

63. Fraternal greetings to the heroic Vietnamese people!

64. Fraternal greetings to the courageous Lao people!

65. Fraternal greetings to the courageous Kampuchean people!

66. Fraternal greetings to the Afghan people, who are staunchly [stoyko] defending the April Revolution's gains!

67. Fraternal greetings to the people of Ethiopia, who have chosen the path of socialist transformations!

68. Fraternal greetings to the peoples of Angola, Mozambique and the other countries of Africa who have chosen the path of socialist development!

69. Fraternal greetings to the working class of the capitalist countries!

Glory to the fighters against exploitation, and oppression by the monopolies for working people's rights and for peace and democracy!

70. Fraternal greetings to the peoples who have liberated themselves from the colonial yoke and to fighters for the consolidation of national independence and for social progress!

71. Warm greetings to Africa's peoples, who are struggling against imperialism and racism and for freedom and independence!

72. Warm greetings to Latin America's peoples, who are struggling against imperialism and reaction and for democratic development for their countries!

73. Warm greetings to the heroic people of Nicaragua, who are fighting courageously to consolidate the gains of the people's democratic revolution and against imperialism and reaction!

74. Warm greetings to the patriots of El Salvador, who are waging a selfless struggle against the bloody terror of reaction and imperialist interference and for democracy and social progress!

75. Fraternal greetings to Chile's working people and all its democrats, who are waging a selfless struggle against the fascist junta!

76. Fraternal greetings to fighters for freedom, democracy and socialism languishing in fascist torture chambers!

Freedom for prisoners of imperialism and reaction!

77. Peoples of Arab countries! Rally your ranks in the struggle against Israeli aggression and imperialist diktat!

May Soviet-Arab friendship strengthen!

78. Peoples of the world! Demand an end to Israel's aggressive actions against the Arab peoples! Shame on the Israeli aggressors and their patrons!

The Palestinian people's just cause will triumph!

A lasting just peace for the Near East!

79. Peoples of the European countries! Come out resolutely against the deployment of new American nuclear missile weapons in West Europe!

Peace, security and cooperation for Europe!

80. Peoples of the Asian countries! Struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism and for peace and security!

May Asia become a continent of trust and cooperation!

81. Warm greetings to the great Indian people!

May the friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and India develop and strengthen!

82. Peoples of the world! Be vigilent! Deal a resolute rebuff to the aggressive intrigues of imperialism, militarism and revanchism!

Let us curb the arms race, defend and deepen detente and eliminate the threat of war!

83. Peace champions! Redouble your efforts in the sacred struggle for the greatest right -- the right to life!

Demand the prohibition of nuclear, neutron and chemical weapons!

"No" to nuclear war!

Peace to the world!

84. Long live our great motherland -- the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics!

85. Under the banner of Lenin, under the leadership of the Communist Party -- forward to the victory of communism!

[signed] The CPSU Central Committee

COMMENTATOR CITES RATIONALE FOR FOOD PROGRAM

LD190250 Moscow in Portuguese to Portugal 1930 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Many of our listeners in West Europe are writing in speaking of press reports of a bad harvest in the Soviet Union and reports that the Russians will soon be near starvation point. The newspapers also assure their readers that this year the USSR is purchasing less cereal because it lacks the money to pay for it.

Our commentator Nikolay Gratsianov writes in this connection:

First, it should be noted that it is still too soon to comment on this year's harvest, for the farming season is not yet over in the USSR. But the main point is not even the harvest but rather the fact that the Western news media are engaged in a systematic anti-Soviet campaign and any pretext will do.

In the present case the goal is to distort the nature of the Food Program approved last May by the CPSU Central Committee plenum. This program was absolutely not drafted because the Soviet people are facing the threat of famine, as claimed by certain Western newspapers that take advantage of the fact that most of their readers are ill-informed. Generally speaking, Soviet agriculture is developing in a dynamic manner, without recession or stagnation. If we look at the period between 1976 and 1980 we find that it shows a 28 percent increase in farming output.

The national diet has also improved considerably. According to FAO figures, by the mid-1970's each inhabitant of the USSR was already consuming 56 kilocalories more than his West European counterpart.

Why, then, did it become necessary to draw up the Soviet Food Program? Because the quality and structure of the food system in the USSR is in need of substantial improvement. The demand for dairy products, meat and certain fruits and vegetables is not fully met. The reasons are various. Thus, for example, because of the fall in the rural population and the natural overall growth of the Soviet population, the number of permanent consumers has increased. Heavy demand for quality foodstuffs is due to the gradual rise in the citizens' incomes. Moreover, the economic apparatus did not work with a sufficient degree of organization and efficiency and at times in the last 3 years weather conditions in the USSR were extremely adverse.

For all these reasons the need arose in due course to eliminate the imbalances that had been created in the national economy, to establish a better equilibrium of some sectors, to strengthen the entire farming-industrial complex and thus ensure the rapid development of agriculture, turning it into a highly developed sector of the national economy; and, on this basis, to organize a sound distribution system to supply the population with diversified and high-quality products. It is proposed to achieve this within a relatively short period of time -- just two 5-year periods. This year the Food Program should produce its first concrete results.

Finally, let us look at the question of Soviet purchases of cereals and other farm produce abroad; from the capitalist countries in particular. These purchases consist mostly of cereals for cattle rations and are of secondary importance in the overall cereal and food picture. The question, therefore, is not one of the USSR lacking the resources. The Soviet Food Program envisages self-sufficiency in food for the population and in cattle rations. As the program is implemented, the volume of imports of farm produce from the capitalist states will gradually decrease to nothing. Then, in contrast, exports of Soviet wheat and other farm produce will gradually increase.

PRAVDA REPORTS MOSCOW CITY AKTIV MEETING

PM190707 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Oct 82 p 2

[Report by M. Poltoranin: "Being an Example to the Country"]

[Text] Turning Moscow into a model communist city -- that is the task which was set the capital's inhabitants 11 years ago. An honorable task but at the same time a far from simple one. What has been done to improve the complexion of the city and the lives of Muscovites in the two 5-year plans and what problems still have to be resolved? This was discussed at a 6 October meeting of the capital's aktiv. A report was delivered by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow party Gorkom.

Moscow working people welcomed as a responsible party assignment the task set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 24th CPSU Congress of turning the USSR's capital into a model communist city, he said. Moscow must set an example of the efficient development of production forces on the basis of scientific and technical progress and must be a convenient city for people to live in in all respects.

An essential condition for turning the city into a model one, it was said at the meeting, is the exemplary work of all sectors of the economy: industry, transport, capital construction and the services sphere. The keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate devoted attention to an analysis of party organizations' activity in these important sectors.

It was noted that the elaboration of comprehensive plans for Moscow's economic and social development and constant monitoring of their fulfillment have made it possible to achieve definite results. All sectors of the national economy are being improved, and progressive technology is being introduced, which is helping to improve working conditions. The rise in the technical equipment level is also having a beneficial effect on the volume of industrial production; it has increased 66 percent compared with 1971.

Everyone knows the rapid pace at which housing construction is being carried out in the capital. Over these years architectural complexes have been created on Kalinin and Vernadskiy Avenues and residential districts have grown up in Otradnoye, Chertanovo, Orekhovo-Borisovo and Lianozovo....

All these favorable changes are the result of the creative initiatives of labor collectives and the skilled leadership of the party, soviet and economic organs. For instance, if the Perovskiy CPSU Raykom, whose efforts were assessed highly at the aktiv meeting, is tirelessly seeking new methods for disseminating leading experience and new forms of work in residential districts, the results can be seen; the rayon has taken a marked stride forward in the standard of both production and services for people.

The meeting cited many examples of a high degree of organization and bold initiatives. But, while assessing what had been achieved at its worth, the keynote speaker and those who spoke in the debate also spoke in detail of unresolved problems and unused opportunities. Here the idea was voiced that work to turn Moscow into a model communist city must be raised to a qualitatively new level.

What does this mean? Above all that alongside concern for the good architectural appearance of residential areas or the retooling of production, for instance, party organizations' efforts must be directed increasingly toward inculcating people's awareness and strengthening discipline and order. After all it is possible to provide a shop with the most sophisticated machine tools but if the workers work in a slipshod manner on them then there is no point in expecting high-quality output. You can have a whole fleet of street cleaning machines but if they stand idle because the drivers are absent, that will be no use either. And surely a spacious apartment gives no pleasure to a new tenant when it contains a mass of uncompleted work? Of course it doesn't.

That is why work with man must be put first. As yet, those taking part in the meeting noted, there are many omissions here.

The following instances were cited: Although many enterprises have first-class equipment, only one-third produce output bearing the seal of quality. It is also alarming that the quality of consumer goods is being improved only poorly. What about construction workers' work? Lately much has been done to reinforce this material and technical base. But unfortunately, the return is small. The 9-month plan was underfulfilled by 50 construction organizations.

This is a failing primarily on the part of the party organizations of the laggard enterprises and to a considerable extent also of the CPSU raykoms. After all, the duty of party committees is not to record collectives' indicators dispassionately but to help communists improve their organization and find production reserves. The meeting criticized the Kuntsevskiy and Timiryazevskiy Raykoms for their poor organizational work. It is no accident that there is not a single exemplary enterprise in these rayons.

Those taking part in the meeting paid great attention to problems of city passenger transport. The improvement of its work was called an urgent task. People still frequently wait in line for transport for a long time and cannot get home or to work on time.

Of course, ths situation is aggravated by disproportions in the city's development. These include the overloading of the central district with enterprises and various organizations, the incomplete development of residential districts when there is only housing and there are few shopping centers, and the slow creation of the eight plan zones with a balanced correlation of housing and jobs. The hitches will be smoothed out in time. But, it was said from the meeting's rostrum, the work of transport can be markedly improved right now. After all, the planned commissioning of vehicles is still not being ensured, and cases of unrepaired buses, trams and streetcars going out on journeys are frequent. In addition transport pools are being modernized only slowly.

In examining questions of the city's economy those taking part in the meeting noted that to this day the city has virtually no residential districts which can be considered exemplary in terms of the maintainance of apartment blocks and the provision of amenities for their territory. Rayispolkoms and city and rayon service leaders and indeed party organizations still do not struggle enough for exemplary order. Yet the population's municipal service requirements are increasing.

An important component of a model communist city, the meeting noted, is a clean environment. The ecological situation in Moscow is not particularly alarming, but the communists have no cause for complacency.

Despite decisions taken in this regard, a number of enterprises in the chemical and meat and dairy industries and agricultural machine building and rail transport enterprises are constructing nature conservation projects only poorly. Industrial reprocessing of waste is proceeding unsatisfactorily at many production facilities.

These questions must be the focus of the Moscow Gorispolkom's attention. Concern for nature conservation must become the business of all enterprises and organizations and every Muscovite.

The meeting discussed with profound interest problems of the services sphere -- trade, public catering and consumer services. A store, workshop or canteen is a sort of visiting card for the city. It is by these that the standard of culture and moral and psychological atmosphere are frequently judged.

As for the construction of modern commercial facilities, here considerable progress has been achieved. But the standard of services is improving only slowly. We cannot tolerate the fact, those taking part in the meeting said, that trade rules are violated, that rudeness and disrespect toward customers are habitual for some store workers. And, of course, instances of waste, embezzlement, bribery and speculation must be resolutely halted.

The meeting set a precise task for CPSU raykoms, rayispolkoms and the main administrations of trade and public catering: ensuring an improvement in the standard of services and establishing for enterprises a work schedule convenient to the population.

The main aim is concern for people and each specific person. The city must become even more convenient for the working people's work, life and leisure. And this can only be achieved through the joint efforts of industrial collectives, construction workers, transport, trade and other workers -- in brief by all those called upon to be concerned for man.

The meeting noted the need to enhance the role of soviets of people's deputies, the Moscow City Planning Commission and the capital's other management organs. It was emphasized that leading workers must meet with workers more frequently, take prompt steps to act on people's comments and seek unity of word and deed.

Administrative organs are called on to step up the struggle to ensure exemplary order in the city. Intolerance toward those who flout our morality and Soviet laws must pervade all the capital's public life.

The meeting expressed the conviction that the communists, the soviet, trade union and Komsomol aktiv and all working people of Moscow will achieve new successes in turning the capital into a model communist city and will make a fitting contribution to the implementation of the 26th CPSU Congress decisions.

MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN NATIONAL PRIDE URGED

PM181043 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Soviet Nationwide Pride"]

[Excerpts] The closer the Soviet people's great and joyous holiday -- the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- comes, the greater the labor and political enthusiasm in our country and the higher the pitch of competition among urban and rural workers and Army and Navy servicemen for a fitting greeting to this portentous event. Soviet people are preparing to celebrate it with new successes in all spheres of social development and in the fulfillment of the imposing plans of communist creation elaborated by the 26th congress of Lenin's party and the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum. The great patriotic sense of belonging to the great community of our 270 million-strong people uniting the country's 100 or so nations and ehtnic groups is being manifested increasingly fully and specifically in their day-to-day activities. This feeling is called the Soviet person's nationwide pride.

The Soviet person's noble feeling of nationwide pride is manifested in his active struggle against the imperialist forces of war and aggression and in the reliable defense of his motherland's state interests. This feeling lies deep within the Soviet servicemen. Our army is a school of internationalism, a school for the formation of a sense of fraternity, solidarity and mutual respect among all nations and ethnic groups of the Soviet Union. The USSR Armed Forces are a single friendly family, a living embodiment of socialist internationalism. Whenever the interests of the country's security and the defense of peace require, when the victims of aggression must be helped, the Soviet serviceman, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress, stands before the whole world as a selfless and courageous patriot and internationalist ready to overcome any difficulties.

Preparation for the 60th anniversary of the USSR opens up great opportunities for intensifying Soviet people's patriotic and international education. The combat and labor traditions of the Communist Party and Soviet people and the heroic accomplishments of our Armed Forces must be propagandized more graphically and conviction as to the correctness and invincibility of socialism, political vigilance and the readiness to defend the motherland and the gains of socialism must be formed in every Soviet person, including every Soviet serviceman.

Army and Navy commanders, political workers and party and Komsomol organizations are called on to continue to form in the personnel a sense of pride in their socialist motherland, a high standard of inter-nation communication and intolerance toward any manifestations of nationalism. It is essential to resolutely rebuff the intensified subversive actions of the reactionary imperialist circles, above all the United States, against our country and to expose in a reasoned manner the falsifiers of our glorious history and the CPSU's nationalities policy.

The lofty humanism and enormous effectiveness of Lenin's nationalities policy has been convincingly proven by the entire development of the USSR. On the 60th anniversary of its formation it appears to the whole world as a friendly family of equal republics jointly building communism. Our society's sociopolitical and ideological unity is monolithic. The Soviet people's cohesion around their dear Communist Party and its Central Committee headed by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, that loyal continuer of Lenin's great cause, is indestructible. This unity and this cohesion and the party's wise leadership contain a guarantee of our new victories and achievements on all avenues of social progress.

COMPARISON OF ALIYEV 26 SEPTEMBER BAKU SPEECH

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 27 September publishes on page 3 an unattributed account of G.A. Aliyev's speech at the 26 September Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and Supreme Soviet joint session. It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Service version published on pages R 13-R 16 of the 27 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT under the subheading "Aliyev Speech" and the following variations have been noted:

Page R 13, paragraph 3 of item, last line, paper reads: ...all our further actions.

In receiving the... (confirming "actions");

Page R 14, paragraph 1, penultimate line, paper reads: Azerbaijan strides forward.

The dynamic development of the economy, the improvement of social production efficiency and the accelerated growth of the people's well-being were ensured during the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans. Industrial production increased by 120 percent and agricultural production increased by 110 percent. Azerbaijan's contribution to the country's unified national economic complex increased considerably. Compared with 1970, the proportion of our republic's industrial output in overall industrial production has increased 32 percent and the proportion in gross agricultural output almost doubled.

And in the... (Picking up second paragraph, line 1; supplying extra paragraph);

Last paragraph, line 4, paper reads: ...party approach. Your exactingness and, at the... (substituting "exactingness" for "exactitude");

Page R 15, paragraph 4, last line, paper reads "theory" instead of "science";

Paragraph 5, line 4, paper reads: ...capacity, in today's incipient new relations [v segodnyashnikh rostkakh novykh otnosheniy] to identify the... (supplying indistinct word and original wording)

TV COMMENTATOR REPORTS ON INDUSTRIAL PROBLEMS

LD181958 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] [Announcer] Responses to criticisms in the Vremya program will be presented to you by commentator Yevgeniy Sinitsyn.

[Sinitsyn] Hello, comrades! First of all, a reportage from the Ryazan Ryazselmash Association.

[Begin recording] [unidentified interviewer] How many machines have piled up at the works now?

[Unidentified voice] There are about 500 combine harvesters for potato lifting, and other equipment such as potato-handling machinery, machines for harvesting carrots, and so on. [end recording]

[Sinitsyn] The reason for this is that the rail flatcars to take this equipment away have not been supplied. In a letter received by the editor from the USSR Ministry of Railways, the situation which has arisen is partly explained by the fact that at this time mass concentrated carriage of motorized equipment to distant regions of the country for gathering in the harvest was in progress. At the present time, the Ryazselmash Association has all the wagons it needs.

And here is a reply from the all-union building and assembly association, Soyuzgidroenergostroy. In one of our reportages we told of delays in the building of a plant to produce ferroconcrete high-pressure tubes in the town of Dobropolye, Donetsk Oblast. These tubes are urgently needed for the successful implementation of the second stage of the Dnepr-Donbass canal, which will be capable of irrigating over 200,000 hectares of fertile land. The reply says that the building of the plant has been under the constant supervision of the Donetsk party obkom and everything possible is being done to put matters right.

Let us recall another issue. The point was that to raise lodged grain crops, the machine operators themselves thought up special attachments, made with wires, which were a great help to them during the harvest. These wire devices have long been known, but no matter how much talk there has been about them, industry continues to produce headers without such wire carriers. In a reply from the Berdyansk header production association, it is stated that in the output of a new model of a header attachment, the wishes of the machine operators will be taken into account. Here are photographs showing (?motorized) headers fitted with these wires.

These are some encouraging replies which we have received. As they come in, we shall continue, comrades, to acquaint you with other replies to criticisms on the Vremya program.

DEVELOPMENT OF GEOTHERMAL ENERGY URGED

PM121309 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 25 September 1982 publishes on page 2 an 1,800-word Makhachkala report by correspondent V. Artemenko under the heading "'Eternal Energy.'" Reporting from the Tarumovka geothermal energy development in Dagestan, Artemenko notes that here and elsewhere in the Soviet Union "underground hot water is already competing successfully with traditional types of fuel." While "the use of renewable sources of energy in the country's national economy has become a matter of state importance," he continues, there has so far been little success here, primarily because of "departmental barriers," and in particular he blames the USSR Ministries of Nonferrous Metallurgy and Power and Electrification for failing to provide equipment and the Ministries of the Petroleum and Petroleum Refining Industry and the Gas Industry for delays in drilling geothermal boreholes.

The report goes on to describe Dagestan's research in wind and solar energy and suggests that all work in this direction "could, for instance, be focused in an all-union scientific and production association for the utilization of geothermal water. It was to have been created by the Ministry of the Gas Industry last year, but the organization of the association has been delayed." Outlining other problems associated with geothermal energy such as the question of payment for thermal water and the problem of rusting, Artemenko quotes A. Gadzhiyev, deputy chairman of the Dagestan ASSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the coordination council for the intensification and effective use of the republic's fuel and energy resources, who asserts that many people feel the need for a state organ "which would elaborate a general and regional scheme for the comprehensive use of geothermal resources and wind and solar energy and would administer their sale via its territorial subdivisions." "The time has come," Artemenko concludes, "to launch a large amount of practical work on the exploitation of renewable energy sources."

BRIEFS

FUTURE GAS PIPELINES -- Moscow October 15 TASS -- The use of Soviet-developed multilayer pipe, capable of withstanding pressures of 100 to 120 atmospheres, will make it possible substantially to increase the throughput capacity of gas pipeines. As a first step, an experimental five-kilometre stretch of a gas main was built in Siberia to try out multilayer pipes nearly 1.5 metres in diametre. After the series of tests there is completed, the Soviet Union will build the world's first transcontinental gas pipeline to run at a pressure of 100 atmospheres. The line, to link the Urengoy deposit in western Siberia with customers in the European part of the USSR, will supply 1.5 to 2 times as much gas as the pipelines of today. The export-oriented gas main will have a throughput capacity of a little over 30,000 million cubic metres of gas a year. It now costs about 1,000 million roubles to lay 1,000 kilometres of a conventional pipeline operating at a pressure of 75 atmospheres. The switchover to multilayer pipes will allow for building two new pipelines instead of three conventional ones, thus slashing the load of costly building work. Today, the USSR has a program which provides for work to build a 100-atmosphere gas pipeline to begin as early as next year. [Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 15 Oct 82 LD]

TANKER FLEET -- According to Antoliy Grigoryevich Kazimirov, deputy head of Glavflot and head of the Tanker Fleet Transportation Department at the USSR Minister of the Maritime Fleet, the Soviet tanker fleet today comprises over 350 vessels sailing in five shipping lines. The Novorossiysk line features large vessels: its Krym-type tankers have a deadweight of 150,000 tons. The Caspian line has smaller vessels, however its volume of tanker cargo carried is greater than any of the others. The Georgian line specializes in carrying light oil products and various types of oil on tankers with a deadweight of 18,000 tons and less. The Primoskiy Kray line tankers sail to the eastern sector of the Artic and the Vietnam route, while Latvian line tankers sail to the western sector of the Arctic. [Moscow Maritime Service in Russian 0030 GMT 8 Oct 82 LD]

ATOMMASH REACTOR CONSTRUCTION -- Atommash today. Moving toward completion is the construction of a giant of power machine-building on the banks of the Taimlyansk Reservoir. The last of the production structures are being built. Atommash, although still under construction, is already a functioning enterprise. Equipment is being delivered to atomic power stations, such as the Balakovo, Kalinin, Yuzhno-Ukrainskaya, Zaporozhye, Rostov stations. Unfortunately there are certain arrears in keeping to delivery times. This year's main tasks is to create a reliable basis for work done in anticipation, so that next year there can be a sharp increase in the volume of deliveries of equipment for power stations. Not only will reactor vessels be produced, but also the complete reactor stream generators and transshipping machines. In other words, the volume of production in atomic machine-building will be increased by around 8 to 10 times. In this 5-year plan period it is being planned to deliver equipment in complete form. Essential operations have started on the second and third reactors. Application of the anticorrosion layer to the second semi-casting is now in progress. Components and units of the fourth and fifth reactors are in the main production building. The first reactor made at Atommash is now being installed at the Yuzhno-Ukrainskiy AES. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 15 Oct 82 LD]

BREZHNEV PRAISES BELORUSSIA ON GRAIN HARVEST

PM181339 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] To the Belorussian CP Central Committee, the Belorussian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers.

To the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, machine operators, scientists and specialists, party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol workers and all working people of the Belorussian SSR.

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee welcomed the report on Belorussia's fulfillment of the plan for sales of grain to the state. Implementing the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum, the republic's agricultural workers have carried out well-organized harvest work and delivered 1,876,000 tons of grain to the motherland.

This is a substantial contribution to the implementation of the Food Program.

I heartily congratulate the kolkhoz members, sovkhoz workers, machine operators, farm leaders and specialists, party, soviet, trade union, Komsomol and economic organ staff and all who actively participated in growing the harvest, keeping the grain safe and delivering it to procurement centers of their labor victory.

The CPSU Central Committee expressed firm confidence that Belorussian working people, exploiting the achievements of science and leading experience and utilizing the increasing state investments in the material and technical base of kolkhozes and sovkhozes and in land reclamation and chemicalization, will achieve a further increase in the productivity of arable farming and livestock raising, will ensure steady growth in the production of grain, potatoes, vegetables, meat and milk and will considerably increase their contribution to the creation of the country's food stock.

I wholeheartedly wish you new successes in nationwide socialist competition to implement the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

[signed] L. Brezhnev

CSA REPORTS ON POLTAVA OBLAST GRAIN HARVEST

LD182156 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Oct 82

[Text] Poltava Oblast farmers have overfulfilled the plan for sales of grain crops to the state. The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that 1,108,000 tons of grain crops have reached state granaries from the sovkhozes and kolkhozes. The farms are fully supplied with seed for next year. Sales of grain crops to the state continues.

PRAVDA VIEWS WINTER STOCKRAISING PREPARATIONS

PM181417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Oct Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Livestock Units Approach the Winter"]

[Text] The lives of rural workers are dominated by the great preoccupations these days. The harvest is nearing completion and the sowing of winter crops and the fall plowing are underway.

It is a busy time in the livestock units too. Stockmen and specialists in the sector are well aware how important it is not to be late with the transfer of the herd to prepared quarters. The increased tasks associated with the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee May (1982) plenum and the USSR Food Program demand attention to this crucial task from party, soviet and economic organs and all rural workers. Livestock raising is a shock front, and it is necessary to display the greatest persistence and initiative and utilize reserves and potential in order to fulfill the plans and pledges made.

The farms of Belorussia, Uzbekistan and Armenia, for instance, have done good groundwork for the winter. Here they have surpassed last year's level of meat and milk production. In the RSFSR a significant increase has been secured by the stockmen of Moscow, Gorkiy, Orenburg and a number of other oblasts. The plan-regulated intensification of the sector and the skillful utilization of material and manpower resources help to increase the output of products. But where matters are left to take care of themselves, breakdowns in work occur. On some farms in Kazakhstan and the Ukraine, having failed to take full advantage of the favorable conditions of the pasturing period and having relaxed control over the state of livestock raising, they have cut sales of meat and milk to the state and the qualitative indicators of work have deteriorated. Local party and soviet organs must adopt urgent measures to rectify the situation.

A high output from livestock units is ensured first and foremost by adequate supplies of fodder. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes have fulfilled coarse fodder procurement plans. The entire stock of hay and haylage has now been placed in the stores, for instance, by Lithuanian farms. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Khabarovsk Kray, Karelia and Tula Oblast have coped with targets for stockpiling this fodder. But in a number of parts of the country they are behind with fodder procurement. Farms in Kostroma, Penza and certain other oblasts are lagging behind. It is now important to complete as soon as possible the gathering of the aftermath, silage corn and root crops haulms and to gather in straw and chaff from the fields -- in other words, to bring all reserves into play.

In gathering in the harvest from the meadows and fields, leading farms think carefully about how best to use it in winter. It is a question of organizing fodder processing and the enrichment of the rations with protein and mineral supplements everywhere. Here it is important not to lose sight of the long-term development of the fodder base. Every farm should determine the optimum area for fodder crops, work out the structure of sowing and lay in seed. It is necessary to ensure that in the coming years all livestock units are adequately supplied with vegetable protein, hay, haylage and silage of high quality. Here, much depends on the collectives of enterprises of the Ministry of Machine Building for Animal Husbandry and Fodder Production, which must display efficiency in providing fodder procurement workers with a range of highly productive machinery.

Livestock units now have tens of thousands of fodder shops at their disposal. These must be set running smoothly and staffed fully with cadres. The material and technical base for fodder processing has been well prepared in Bryansk, Kharkov and Belgorod Oblasts. Here nearly all the fodder passes through the shops. Yet in Altay Kray and Vologda Oblast nearly one-third of the facilities are not ready for operation. This laggardness could result in shortfall in output.

Inefficient utilization of grain does great economic harm to livestock raising. Some grain is still being fed to animals in an unbalanced form. There are not infrequent instances where farms, failing to display due concern for creating good stocks of coarse and succulent fodder, replace them with concentrates. This practice is intolerable. Workers in the mixed feed industry must do their bit here too. The production of output from this sector has increased several times over the last three 5-year plan periods.

Nonetheless, it still does not meet the requirements of modern livestock raising. The successful fulfillment of the Food Program requires a substantial increase in the output of mixed feed, an expansion of the network of state and interfarm enterprises and the fuller supply every year of the requirements of kolkhozes and sovkhozes for various industrially manufactured fodder supplements.

The country's farms have more than 200,000 livestock units. They must all be prepared for winter work. But a significant proportion of livestock premises have not yet been repaired as necessary and need reequipping. Construction workers are in arrears to the stockmen. The plan for the first 9 months of the year for commissioning shelters for cattle and pigs out of state capital investments was less than half fulfilled in the first 8 months of the year. Great laggardness has been allowed to occur in Kursk and Ivanovo Oblasts. Party committees and the leaders of construction ministries and departments are called upon to mobilize collectives to ensure successful fulfillment of the pledges adopted.

Enhanced attention to the livestick units is now required from all the countryside's partners. The USSR's Ministry of Procurement, the Ministry of the Medical Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Main Administration of the Microbiological Industry are called upon to improve the supply to livestock raising of trace elements, mineral, protein and vitamin supplements and other biologically active substances. Workers in the sector are waiting for Goskomselkhoztekhnika associations to extend the services sphere to livestock units and help fix equipment breakdowns more quickly. The supply to the sector of electricity, metal, cables, protective clothing and detergents and disinfectants leaves much to be desired.

How the wintering of livestock goes will largely determine the further increase in the output of livestock products and the sector's development. The preparation of livestock units and the maintenance of livestock during the stalling period must be constantly in communists' field of vision. The focus of mass political work must not be shifted here, to the livestock units, and competition must be launched among stockmen, backed up by progressive forms of labor organizations and remuneration. The levers of party influence must be used to obtain the greatest possible output in the fall-winter period. "More output every day" -- that frontrunners' rule must become the slogan in competition among livestock units' collectives for a fitting greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

AGROCHEMICAL WORKERS HOLD CONFERENCE IN YEREVAN

GF061934 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 12 Sep 82 p 1

[Excerpts] The republic's agrochemical services workers held a conference in Yerevan on 11 September. The conference was attended by official workers in the party, local councils, economic bodies, ministries and administrations; directors of enterprises, scientists, agricultural experts and prime producers. Issues regarding the chemicalization of agriculture, increasing production and reinforcing agrotechnology were reviewed.

V. Galumyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, opened the conference. A. Agopyan, Armenian deputy minister of agriculture and chairman of the Haykyughkimia state chemical production union, addressed the meeting.

The conference was also addressed by V. Nigonov, USSR deputy minister of agriculture and chairman of the all-union Kyughkimia chemical production union.

It was noted at the conference that the agricultural yield has increased due to the increase in the use of fertilizers. During the last 10 years, the use of fertilizers in the agriculture of the republic has more than doubled.

At the end of the 11th 5-Year Plan the supply will increase by one and half times. However, the point is not only the increase, the main purpose must be their objective and productive use so that each kilogram of fertilizer brings about high crop yields.

The use of organic fertilizers has tangibly increased during the recent years. At the end of the current 5-year plan period it will reach 2 million tons. However, there are basic mistakes in this work. In many farms and livestock complexes enough attention is not being paid to its storage and maintenance. The mechanism of that work is not satisfactory.

The conference noted that it necessary to initiate all means to improve the use of mineral and organic fertilizers and the means to protect plants.

N. Ayvazyan, chief of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee Agricultural Department, was present at the meeting.

BRIEFS

TURKMEN COTTON PRODUCTION -- Yesterday, 17,628 tons of cotton were delivered to the republic's procurement points, a figure that constitutes 1.44 percent of the annual cotton production plan. To date, the republic's cottongrowers have collected 652,948 tons of white gold, which is 53.52 percent of the annual plan. Yesterday, 5,592 tons of fine-staple cotton were collected, a figure that constitutes 2.07 percent of the production plan. To date, a total of 145,448 tons of this high quality cotton have been delivered to the republic's procurement points, which constitutes 53.89 percent of the seasonal plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 5 Oct 82 GF] Yesterday, a total of 16,640 tons of cotton were collected by the Turkmen cottongrowers. To date, the republic's cottongrowers have fulfilled 63.23 percent of the annual cotton production plan. [Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 13 Oct 82 GF]

UZBEK COTTON PRODUCTION -- To date, a total of 4 million tons of cotton have been delivered to the republic's procurement points. About half of this quantity have been collected by cotton harvesting machines. The cotton harvest situation in the republic's oblasts is as follows: Tashkent Oblast has fulfilled 97.31 percent of its seasonal cotton production plan; Khorezm Oblast 82.29 percent; Bukhara Oblast 78.07 percent; Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Republic 76.68 percent; Navoi Oblast 71.95 percent; Surkhan-Darya Oblast 70.42 percent; Syr-Darya Oblast 63.28 percent; Namangan Oblast 61.53 percent; Dzhizak Oblast (?61.52) percent; Andizhan Oblast 58.63 percent; Kashka-Darya Oblast 56.83 percent; Samarkand Oblast 56.61 percent; and Fergana Oblast 54.79 percent. [Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 13 Oct 82 GF]

CIVIL DEFENSE ANNIVERSARY MARKED IN MOSCOW

PM131421 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Oct 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "In Honor of 50th Anniversary of USSR Civil Defense"]

[Text] A ceremony to mark the 50th anniversary of USSR Civil Defense was held in Moscow 4 October.

In the presidium were Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Army General A.A. Yepishev, chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Army General A.T. Altunin, chief of USSR Civil Defense and USSR deputy defense minister; V.A. Lepeshkin, deputy chief of a CPSU Central Committee section; Col Gen V.T. Dementyev, deputy chief of USSR Civil Defense for Political Affairs; V.F. Bogatikov, AUCCTU secretary; D.A. Okhromiy, Komsomol Central Committee secretary; Fleet Admiral G.M. Yegorov, chairman of the USSR DOSAAF Central Committee; V.A. Baltiyskiy, chairman of the Executive Committee of the USSR Union of societies of Red Cross and Red Crescent; responsible workers of ministries and departments; representatives of the capital's workers collectives, and USSR Civil Defense veterans.

Army General A.T. Altunin delivered a report on the 50th anniversary of USSR Civil Defense.

On the same day there was a scientific-practical conference of USSR Civil Defense leading personnel. Army General A.T. Altunin, chief of USSR Civil Defense and USSR deputy defense minister, delivered a report.

KULIKOV, OTHERS OBSERVE TRAINING EXERCISES

PM140941 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 10 Oct 82 p 1

[Report by "our correspondent" Lt Col B. Karpov: "Acting in a Frontline Manner"]

[Excerpt] Red Banner Baltic Military District -- At their final exercises the district's servicemen are seeking to operate full out, in a frontline spirit.

That is how the missile troops and airmen operated during a complex tactical and air situation when they were visited by Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister; Lt Gen B.P. Utkin, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Col Gen S.I. Postnikov, commander of the district; and I.S. Mednikov, member of the Military Council and chief of the district's political direcorate.

BRIEFS

MILITARY INSPECTION UNDERWAY -- At training ranges and airfields, on tactical exercise grounds and on the sea, Soviet servicemen are currently -- day and night -- tackling the main examination of the year, the summing-up inspection [itogovaya proverka]. In the Red Banner Pribaltiyskiy Military District officers and men are putting all their strength into the summing-up exercises, in a frontline manner. The Moscow-Minsk proletarian guard motorized rifle division is now striving to pass the summing-up inspection. This division displayed high training standards in the Zapad-81 exercises. The experience of the outstanding soldiers is being introduced in all subunits of the division. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 16 Oct 82 LD]